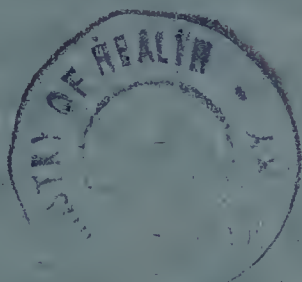


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THE HEALTH OF WALSALL 1965



WALSALL
COUNTY BOROUGH
HEALTH REPORT
1965

THOMAS ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May, 1965 to March, 1966

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman Mrs. D. M. Middleton

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor R. H. M. Baines

Alderman Mrs. E. A. Brockhurst, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. R. G. Pollitt
Alderman F. W. Evans, J.P.	Councillor D. Scrimshaw
Alderman Mrs. B. E. Hemmings	Councillor Mrs. A. M. M. Taylor
Councillor J. Clarke	Councillor A. W. Toon, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. D. L. Harrington	Councillor W. Tyler

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Alderman P. H. Musgrove

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

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Alderman Mrs. B. E. Hemmings	Mrs. E. A. Riley
Councillor W. Clarke	Rev. H. Wilson
Councillor E. Elliott	Very Rev. Canon J. W. Dunne, M.A.
Councillor Miss E. M. Flint	Rev. Prebendary V. S. Nicholls
Councillor J. A. Moore	Mr. R. S. Hawkins
Councillor Mrs. V. G. Parkes	Mr. A. B. Gilbert
Councillor E. F. T. Richards, M.A.	Mr. E. Allison
Councillor F. Robottom	Mr. B. S. Powell
	Dr. M. H. Dale

STAFF

(at 31st December, 1965)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER	Thomas Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	H. A. H. Summers, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	I. M. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.M.S.A., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH	S. D. Chaudhuri, M.B., B.S., D.I.H., D.P.H. M. C. Grant, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. P. M. Twist, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Mrs. I. M. Millar, L.D.S. J.P. Barton, D.M.A., A.M.I.P.H.E., (Post vacant) 4 Specialist Public Health Inspectors 2 Senior District Public Health Inspectors. 5 District Public Health Inspectors (1 vacancy). 2 Authorised Meat Inspectors 4 Technical Assistants. 2 Pupil Public Health Inspectors. (2 vacancies). 1 Senior Clerk and 9 Clerks).
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER	C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR	R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR	Miss G. Johnson.
Staff	Miss M. Scott. 10 Health Visitors. 1 Acting Health Visitor. 1 Tuberculosis Visitor (Part-time). 2 Geriatric Visitors (Part-time). 3 Clinic Nurses (1 Full-time, 2 Part- time). 4 School Nurses.
PUBLIC ANALYST	Mrs. M. E. Smith.
DEPUTY PUBLIC ANALYST	18 Municipal Midwives (16 Full-time, 2 Part-time).
SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER	2 Maternity Nurses (Part-time).
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER (HEALTH VISITING) ...	Mr. P. H. Freeman.
Staff	15 District Nurses (10 Full-time, 5 Part-time). 3 Nursing Auxiliaries (Part-time). H. D. Parsons.
SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES ...	13 Clerks (12 Full-time, 1 Part-time). 4 Sales Clerks—Part-time.
Staff	W. E. Biddulph. 3 Mental Welfare Officers.
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER (DISTRICT NURSING) ...	Miss E. Ratford.
Staff	Mrs. S. Kulik.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT ...	H. J. Addison.
Staff	Mrs. H. Ebbans.
SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER	Mr. C. J. Bradbury (Part-time).
Staff	Miss J. C. Hayes (Part-time).
SUPERVISOR SPECIAL TRAINING CENTRE	Miss R. E. Lake (Part-time).
MATRON—DAY NURSERY	
SUPERVISOR—AMBULANCE SERVICE	
HOME HELP SERVICE ORGANISER ...	
CHIROPODISTS	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Annual Report on the health of the County Borough of Walsall during the year 1965.

Our staffing position remains substantially unchanged with a grave deficiency in health visitors persisting despite our training scheme, whilst other sections of the National Health Service kept reasonably up to establishment. However, on the medical staff side, we suffered the loss of Dr. G. P. A. Evans, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health in July after 8 years with the authority. Fortunately however, having regard to the difficulty in recruiting medical staff, we secured the services of Dr. H. A. H. Summers, formerly Medical Officer of Health of Wednesbury and Area Medical Officer of Staffordshire County, who commenced duties on the 1st October. Dr. Summers brought to the department valuable knowledge of the health services in the areas shortly to be added to the Borough.

It would be noted in the Report that again the death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis is below the national level despite the relatively high incidence of new cases amongst the immigrant population.

Deaths from cancer of the lung continued at about the high level of recent years, without apparent effect on cigarette smoking despite its now well known association with lung cancer.

Whilst fluoridation has been accepted in principle, its institution awaits the concrete proposals of the South Staffs. Water Works,

Co-operation with other branches of the Health Service goes on smoothly and to an increasing extent, notably with regard to infant welfare, the care of elderly persons and the mentally ill.

In conclusion I wish to place on record my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and to thank the staff of the department for their efforts during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS ROSS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Council House,
Walsall.
Telephne No. 21244.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1965

Area in Acres	8,777
Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings (At Census 1961)	35,630
Population 1965 (estimated)	120,290
Rateable Value (1.4.65)	£4,345,877
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1965/66)	£17,075
Live Births:—	
Number (M. 1,174; F. 1,166)	2,340
Rate per 1,000 population	19.45
do. (standardised)	18.87
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ...	6.45
Stillbirths:—	
Number (M. 24; F. 25)	49
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	20.51
Total Live and Still Births (M. 1,198; F. 1,191) ...	2,389
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) (M. 36; F. 27) ...	63
Infant Mortality Rates:—	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	26.92
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.78
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.10
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.81
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	36.00
Maternal Mortality (including abortion);—	
Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0.42
Deaths:—	
Number (M. 706; F. 603)	1,309
Rate per 1,000 population	10.88
do. (standardised)	12.95

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the County Borough for mid-year 1965 was 120,290, an increase of 380 compared with the estimate for mid-year 1964. The following table shows the population trend over the last five years:—

1961	...	...	118,610
1962	...	...	119,700
1963	...	...	120,590
1964	...	...	119,910
1965	...	...	120,290

Births

The 2,340 live births in the Borough during 1965 showed an increase of 4 as compared with 1964. The birth rate of 19.45 per thousand population is however still in excess of the national rate of 18.1. Still-birth statistics shew a 25 per cent. decrease over last year, 49 occurring as compared with 65. The still-birth rate was 20.51 per thousand live and still-births, compared with the national rate of 15.7. A detailed investigation of still-births has again been carried out by Dr. I. M. Brown, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and her findings appear later in this report.

Deaths

There were 1,309 deaths of Walsall residents during 1965, giving a death rate of 10.88 per thousand population as compared with 10.49 in 1964. Heart disease was again the principal cause of death, over one quarter of the total deaths being due to this cause. 240 persons died from cancer during the year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Infant Deaths

Sixty-three children under one year of age died during 1965, 7 more than in 1964, giving a rate of 26.92 per thousand live births, as compared with 23.97. The rate for England and Wales was 19.0.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the Infant Deaths occurred during the first week of life, causes in this group being mainly due to prematurity and congenital defects. Ante-natal care plays a large part in the prevention of deaths so early in life and I cannot stress too much that all expectant mothers should take advantage of the comprehensive service provided by the hospitals, general practitioners and local health authority clinics. The following table shows the infant deaths and rates over the last 20 years:—

		Number of infant deaths	Rate per thousand live births			Number of infant deaths	Rate per thousand live births
1946	...	105	43.48	1956	...	54	27.04
1947	...	127	50.14	1957	...	53	26.57
1948	...	99	42.76	1958	...	58	27.31
1949	...	123	55.63	1959	...	65	34.17
1950	...	59	28.64	1960	...	49	21.65
1951	...	75	37.18	1961	...	51	22.47
1952	...	75	36.50	1962	...	61	26.00
1953	...	84	40.82	1963	...	54	22.55
1954	...	60	30.77	1964	...	56	23.97
1955	...	65	34.14	1965	...	63	26.92

Maternal Deaths

There was one death associated with pregnancy during the year, giving a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for England and Wales was 0.25.

This maternal death occurred after confinement by Cæsarean section and there was no lack of pre or post natal care.

Coroner's Inquests

The number of deaths reported to the Coroner during the year was 355 (232 males and 123 females).

Deaths investigated by the Coroner but no inquest held	229
POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS ordered by Coroner	345
Deaths on which inquests were held	126

VERDICTS RETURNED AT INQUESTS:—

	M.	F.
Death by Murder	—	—
Death by Suicide	5	7
Death by Manslaughter	1	—
Death by Self-induced Abortion	—	—
Death aggravated by lack of care or self-neglect	—	—
Death by want of Attention at Birth	—	—
Death by Want, Exposure, etc.	—	—
Death by Accident or Misadventure	60	25
Death from Natural Causes	3	2
Death from Industrial Disease	18	—
Stillborn	—	—
Open Verdicts	1	1
	<hr/> *88	<hr/> 35

4 inquests adjourned and not resumed.

9 deaths reported during the year will be dealt with in 1966 verdicts.

* Includes verdicts on 10 deaths reported in 1964.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH 1965

As furnished by the Registrar-General

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES		M. F.	706 603	36 27	2 6	4 1	13 4	32 22	246 112	180 143	193 288
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M. F.	3 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 —	— —	— —
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3.	Syphilitic Disease	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4.	Diphtheria	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5.	Whooping Cough	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6.	Meningococcal Infections	M. F.	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
8.	Measles	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M. F.	1 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 5	— 2
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M. F.	16 22	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	9 5	7 16	9 3
11.	„ „ Lung, Bronchus	M. F.	56 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	36 2	1 —	— —
12.	„ „ Breast	M. F.	— 27	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	— 12	5 3	9 1
13.	„ „ Uterus	F.	12	—	—	—	—	5	20	18	15
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M. F.	61 43	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	5 1	15 3	12 1	14 1
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	M. F.	6 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1965 Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total Deaths under 1 year	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 9 months	9 & under 12 months	Bloxwich East	Bloxwich West	Leamore	Blakenall	Birchills	Hatherton	Paddock	Bridge	Pleck	Caldmore	Palfrey
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ..	14	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	3
Congenital Malformations	8	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
Infant Diseases ..	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	—	—	2	1	3	3	5	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	3
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accidents	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes	6	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	63	37	—	2	1	40	4	11	5	3	7	9	3	7	2	7	1	5	4	9	9

Nett Births in the Year — Legitimate, 2189 ; Illegitimate, 151.
 Nett Deaths in the Year of Legitimate Infants, 63; Illegitimate Infants, Nil.

SECTION B. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

119 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, as compared with 62 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Measles

1,042 cases of Measles were notified as compared with last year's figure of 1,123. No deaths occurred from this cause.

Whooping Cough

69 cases of Whooping Cough were notified as compared with 59. There were no deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia

57 cases were notified as compared with 60. There were 88 deaths from this cause during the year. Influenza accounted for 3 deaths as compared with 5 in the previous year.

Typhoid Fever

One case of Typhoid Fever was notified. This case occurred in September 1965, when a man who had been holidaying with his wife and child in Italy, was admitted to Moxley Isolation Hospital reported to be suffering from dysentery. Laboratory reports, however, isolated salmonella typhi. He and his family were kept under strict surveillance and no further cases occurred.

Dysentery

31 cases of Dysentery were notified as compared with 16 in 1964.

Food Poisoning

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

6 cases of Erysipelas, 5 of Puerperal Pyrexia and 2 of Meningococcal Infection were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

The following report has been supplied by Dr. J. N. Macartney, a Chest Physician of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, who is in charge of the Walsall Chest Clinic, which deals with cases of tuberculosis. Dr. Macartney is also responsible to the Walsall Council in all matters relating to environmental conditions of tuberculosis cases in the borough.

“Death rates per 1,000 population, with comparative figures, for England and Wales:—

		1964	1965
WALSALL			
Respiratory tuberculosis	... ..	0.042	0.033
Other forms of tuberculosis	... ..	Nil	Nil
ENGLAND AND WALES			
Respiratory tuberculosis	... ..	0.047	0.042
Other forms of tuberculosis	... ..	0.006	0.006

It is encouraging to record that the Walsall death rate for tuberculosis of the lungs and other organs continued to fall during 1965, and still remains below the national figure.

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis discovered during the year showed a slight fall, but it is clear that continued vigilance is essential, and complacency in past progress must be avoided.

“Coloured immigrants continued to provide an extremely high proportion of newly diagnosed cases.”

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is situated at Manor Hospital, Walsall, the Hospital Management Committee being responsible for the work carried out at the Clinic.

We are, however, still concerned with the incidence of Venereal Diseases in the town and continue to work in close co-operation with the Venereologist.

Scabies Treatment

The Scabies Clinic at Hatherton Road is still maintained and during the year the number of cases attending decreased as compared with the previous year.

During the year 6 men, 6 women and 66 children received treatment, these cases making a total of 153 attendances for this purpose.

Cleansing of Persons

Cleansing of persons was carried out at the Cleansing Station at the Ambulance Station in Hatherton Road and during the year 22 persons were treated.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1965

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD											
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years											Bloxwich East	Bloxwich West	Leamore	Blakenall	Birchills	Hatherton	Paddock	Bridge	Pleck	Caldmore	Palfrey	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65												65 and upwards
Small-Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	119	—	2	3	12	12	84	5	1	—	—	—	—	11	7	23	3	16	17	10	6	6	8	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1042	60	145	168	168	135	356	6	3	1	—	—	—	107	204	94	52	40	109	68	53	80	92	—
Whooping Cough...	69	14	8	9	9	11	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	12	3	—	1	3	—	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of new cases:—	11	4	191	46	227	346	429	396
Walsall ...	10		156		297		463	
Staffordshire ...	4		70		257		331	
Other Areas ...	1		11		19		31	
	15		237		573		825	
Total attendances of all patients ...	225	61	865	116	1065	1929	2155	2106

SECTION C.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Dr. I. M. Brown, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare reports as follows upon the work of her section:—

“I am pleased to report that our Maternity and Child Welfare Services have functioned efficiently throughout the year.

Our statistics were again marred by the presence of a maternal death, although it was a source of encouragement to note a considerable reduction in the number of still-births, from 65 in 1964 to 49 in the year under review. Of the 49 still-births, 42 occurred in hospital and 7 on the district, the causes of which are set out in the following table:—

Foetal Abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	7
Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity (Illness of mother)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	5
A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	...	3
A.N. Death	...	...	...	...	...	3
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cord asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tentorial tear and cerebral hæmorrhage. Induction and Forceps	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapsed cord	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	5

Relaxation and mothercraft classes at which instruction is given by nurses and midwives are progressing satisfactorily. These classes, together with the advice given at ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, provide invaluable information to expectant and nursing mothers. It must also be mentioned that an essential factor to ensure the well-being of the expectant mother is good co-operation between hospital, general practitioners and the local health authority, which continues to be forthcoming in Walsall.

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age is also much appreciated, and treatment was provided in all such cases referred.

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis is available at all child welfare centres.

Ante Natal Clinics

The following table shows the attendances at the Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics during the year:—

	Pool Street A. M.		Field Road A. M.		Pinfold A. M.		Coun- tess Street A. M.		Ida Road A. M.		Little- ton Street A. M.		Beech- dale A. M.		Coal- pool A. M.		Mossley A. M.		Little Bloxwich A. M.		Total A. M.	
Ante-natal Cases	436	307	356	230	312	291	564	499	239	229	424	373	289	280	360	327	298	294	148	31	3426	2861
Ante-natal New Cases	125		107		86		201		74		127		108		115		108		30		1081	

A.—Attendances.

M.—Medical Examinations.

NOTE.—Field Road Clinic was replaced by Pinfold Clinic in August, 1965.

Child Welfare Centres

There are 10 Child Welfare Centres in Walsall at which twelve sessions are held weekly attended by a doctor and health visitors.

Sessions were commenced at Pinfold Clinic on 3rd August and the building was officially opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee on 16th February, 1966, who also officially opened Delves Clinic on the same day. The proposed central clinic, which it is planned to erect on the Ambulance Station site has been held up due to siting difficulties of the new Ambulance Station. It is doubtful whether plans for this new central all-purpose clinic will materialise before the financial year 1968/69.

The following table shows attendances in age groups at Child Welfare Centres during the year:—

CENTRE	Under 6 months		6—12 months		1—2 years		2—5 years		Total		New Cases
	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	
Pool St.	1093	358	763	132	462	143	177	65	2495	698	194
F'ld Rd.	1167	308	756	82	411	97	391	74	2725	561	206
Pinfold	927	250	583	92	459	97	341	49	2310	488	155
C'tess St.	2853	1010	1782	330	1244	311	1117	248	6996	1899	460
Ida Rd.	1341	441	778	139	372	125	184	57	2675	762	157
L'ton St.	1204	265	694	96	289	70	119	50	2306	481	210
Beechdale	1101	378	713	168	465	140	316	90	2595	776	180
Broadway	695	200	512	60	495	106	274	40	1976	406	125
Coalpool	1005	295	627	75	424	116	418	99	2474	585	185
Mossley	1300	379	821	124	510	110	293	69	2924	682	187
Little Bloxwich	1000	331	640	126	417	136	278	67	2335	660	115
Totals	13686	4215	8669	1424	5548	1451	3908	908	31811	7998	2174

A.—Attendances.

M.—Medical Examinations

Provision of Foods

Various types of proprietary baby foods, National Dried Milk, orange juice and cod liver oil are available at all child welfare sessions, and part-time women are employed on the work of distribution. The following table shows the amounts of foods sold during the year:—

17,543 tins	National Dried Milk.
2,315 bottles	Cod Liver Oil.
2,716 pkts.	Vitamin Tablets.
22,466 bottles	Orange Juice.
31,486 lbs.	Proprietary Dried Milk.
31,002 packages	other Proprietary Nutrients.

Dental Treatment

The Council's dental service provides for every expectant mother to be examined by a dentist following her first attendance at an ante-natal clinic, for the periodic examination of children under the age of five years and for the necessary treatment to be provided where required, particular attention being paid to conservative treatment.

During the year 11 dental sessions were devoted to maternity and child welfare patients, 21 expectant and nursing mothers were examined, 11 patients commenced treatment at the Dental Clinic and during the year 16 cases had completed courses of treatment, 6 complete dentures and 3 partial dentures were provided. 201 children under the age of 5 years were examined, 71 commenced treatment and 68 completed courses of treatment.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are supplied to all expectant mothers confined at home and to some mothers discharged from hospital before the tenth day after confinement and during the year 1,224 outfits were issued.

Unmarried Mothers and Children

The Walsall County Borough is a constituent authority of the Staffordshire County Council Scheme for the care of illegitimate children and their mothers.

The following is a report submitted by the Organising Secretary, Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare work:—

“37 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1965 have been dealt with by Sister Ellis and these are reported on below. In addition 13 cases in which births occurred prior to 1965 were helped according to their various needs including placing babies for adoption, advice as to Affiliation proceedings, finding accommodation etc. 9 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1966 had the necessary

plans made for their confinements. This makes a total of 59 cases under care during 1965.

18 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes: 17 went into hospital for their confinements and 2 had their babies at home.

6 of the cases concerned married women, 3 of whom were divorced, 1 living apart from her husband and 2 legally separated.

2 girls married the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 14 to 34 and are listed as follows:—

Age 14—1, age 15—2, age 16—4, age 17—5, age 18—5, age 19—2, age 20—5, age 21—5, age 22/27—4, age 28/34—4.

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 17—52, 10 of the putative fathers were married men.

The Educational status with regard to the mothers is as follows:—
Secondary Modern School—28, Grammar School—7, Special School—2.

Although the Educational Status of every putative father is not known, 15 attended Secondary Modern School, 2 had been to Special Schools and 3 had been to University.

The 37 babies who were born in 1965 were placed as follows:—

- 22 with their mothers at home;
- 1 with mother in Mother and Baby Home;
- 1 admitted to Local Authority Home;
- 11 adopted through the Association;
- 1 privately adopted;
- 1 baby was stillborn.

360 visits have been paid in connection with the 59 cases under care. In addition the homes of prospective adopters have been visited and reported on, babies visited after placings have been made, girls conveyed to Homes and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our appreciation of the help and advice given by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff."

Day Nurseries

The following table shows the average attendance at the Nursery:—

No. on Register at 31.12.65	Total No. of attendances	Average daily attendance
25	4,263	17.0

Premature Infants

Notifications were received in respect of 193 infants whose birth weight was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous year. In some cases the notifications applied to infants who, although the birth weight was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, were really full-term, but these infants were given the same care as those prematurely born.

Of the 193 infants notified, 37 were born at home and 156 in hospital. 5 of the infants born at home were transferred to hospital. Of the 32 infants nursed entirely at home 30 survived at the twenty-eighth day. 1 of the 5 infants who were born at home and transferred to hospital died in the first 28 days.

20 of the 156 infants born in hospital died in the first 28 days.

There were 17 notifications of premature still-births, 14 of these being born in hospital and 3 at home.

The hospital provision for the care of premature infants is adequate and premature infants are transferred to hospital whenever necessary. To those premature infants remaining at home special nursing care is given by midwives and by the health visitors.

Congenital Defects

Congenital defects apparent at birth are notified to the department by hospitals, doctors and midwives, the existence of a congenital abnormality being entered on the birth notification cards. Particulars of the actual defect are obtained by forwarding the appropriate Ministry of Health form for completion to the source of notification.

An analysis of the congenital defects notified during 1965 is given below:—

Number of notifications of congenital defects received	25
Number of live births in above	18
Number of still-births in above	7

Defect	No. of cases
Hydrocephalic	3
Cleft palate	2
Spina bifida	5
Anecephalic	2
Talipes	3
Microcephalic	1
Hydrops Foetalis	2
Deformity of back	1
Multiple abnormalities	1
Meningocele	2
Oedema	1
Exomphalos	1
Macerated	1

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff

The midwifery staff, which at the end of the year consisted of 1 Supervisor and 18 Midwives (16 full-time and 2 part-time), is under the immediate and medical supervision of the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. The employment of part-time nurses to cover the post-natal nursing, particularly the increasing number of early discharges from hospital, has done its part in relieving full-time midwifery staff. Walsall has been very fortunate to date in keeping a good level of domiciliary midwifery staff.

Work of the Municipal Midwives

During the year municipal midwives attended 852 births, representing 37 per cent. of the total births to Walsall women occurring in the borough, and also 5 births to women not normally resident in Walsall. 789 births to Walsall women took place in Manor Hospital and 664 in Bloxwich Maternity Hospital. 50 births occurred outside the borough. 5,880 ante-natal visits and all necessary visits to 1,232 mothers discharged from maternity units before the tenth day after confinement were made during 1965.

All midwives are qualified to administer analgesics, and during the year six gas and air outfits were in use on 383 occasions, and four sets of trilene analgesic apparatus were used on 226 occasions. Pethedine was administered to 411 patients.

Emergency Maternity Services

Arrangements are in force for the services of an emergency team of doctors and nurses from Manor Hospital, with the necessary equipment, to attend complicated cases of labour on the district when required.

Pupil Midwives Training Scheme

In co-operation with the Manor Hospital 16 pupils completed their district training in the department during 1965, and 10 were still in training at the end of the year. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved as teaching district midwives. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health gives a course of lectures in public health to pupil midwives in the hospital part of their training.

Refresher Courses

No Municipal Midwives attended approved refresher courses during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

During 1965 we were able to recruit 1 Student Health Visitor. Several applicants for training were interviewed but they failed to reach the required educational standard for entrance to the training course. It is regrettable that we fail in many cases to retain the services of Health Visitors trained under our scheme for very long after the expiration of the contract, which is obviously due to the unattractiveness of the area. Our staff has also been considerably depleted due to young married nurses leaving due to pregnancy.

Work of the Health Visitors

Health Visitors are required to undertake visitation for the purpose of general supervision in connection with the care of mothers and young children. The service has, however, extended from year to year, and now covers the general care and the health education of the household as a whole, special attention being given to the care of old people. The work of the health visitor, therefore, covers not only the supervision and welfare of young children, but is concerned generally with the prevention of illness and care and after-care of all members of the family.

The table on page 23 gives details of health visiting and tuberculosis visiting during 1965.

Liaison

Our good liaison with the Walsall hospitals has continued throughout 1965, health visitors being attached to various branches for collaborative work. Valuable information is obtained by health visitors in their weekly attendances at the Pædiatric Unit, Diabetic Clinic, Geriatric Unit and Chest Clinic which assists them greatly in dealing with cases discharged from hospital. The information obtained is particularly useful in the case of diabetic patients and enables health visitors to give advice regarding diet and insulin therapy.

As part of their training, second and third year student nurses from the local hospitals are given two lectures by the Superintendent Nursing Officer concerning the public health aspect of their course. Following upon these lectures the nurses are given practical instruction on the district, a feature which is most enlightening and much appreciated. Lectures are also given by the Superintendent Nursing Officer to student nurses at the Preliminary Training School.

During 1965 the Superintendent Nursing Officer gave talks to Student Enrolled Nurses at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, on the work of the Health Department. Each student as a further part of their training spends 1 day on the district with a health visitor, geriatric nurse, midwife and district nurse. The students concerned found this

part of their training very interesting as it gave them a good insight into the workings of the local authority nursing services. There is good liaison between Psychiatric Social Workers at St. Matthew's Hospital and health visiting staff. A weekly visit is paid, as far as the staffing position allows, to consult with Psychiatric Social Workers and visit selected mental patients to offer help in any way required.

Geriatric Nursing

The geriatric nurses continued to carry out most useful work during the year. Many of the old folk are unaware of the services available to them, such as domestic help, meals on wheels, home nursing etc., and the geriatric nurses are able to help and advise them in this respect. The old people look forward to the periodic visits of the nurses which help to alleviate their loneliness and give them a feeling that they are not forgotten. The geriatric visitor also endeavours to help and advise relatives in the care of their elderly parents. The geriatric nurses also co-operate with the Rotary Club in recommending needy old people for Christmas gifts and in selecting suitable persons for the annual summer outing. One of the nurses accompanies the old people on this outing.

In the course of their visits geriatric nurses give valuable advice regarding the prevention of accidents in the home. We find that personal contact with this section of the public is much more effective than posters and press publicity.

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting during 1965

			Number of cases	Total Visits
Children born in 1965	...	...	2,248	8,770
Children born in 1964	...	...	2,263	7,501
Children born in 1960—1963	...	...	6,178	14,286
Persons aged 65 years and over	...	...	1,411	6,635
Mentally disordered persons	...	...	15	25
Persons discharged from hospital	...	...	6	9
Tuberculosis households	...	...	—	—
Infectious diseases	...	...	20	35
Expectant mothers	...	...	726	942
Post-natal mothers	...	...	2,218	2,871
Housing enquiries	...	...	127	127
Other classes	...	...	813	1,508
Tuberculosis Visitor—				
Tuberculous households	...	...	266	431

HOME NURSING

Staff

The home nursing staff at the end of 1965 consisted of one Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer, 10 full-time and 5 part-time nurses.

Work of the District Nurses

It will again be seen from the following table that in 1965 a large proportion of cases attended by district nurses, 57 per cent. in fact, were over 65 years of age. The value of this service in relieving pressure on hospital accommodation is becoming more apparent from year to year. The great demand for district nursing service continued, 1,343 persons being nursed during 1965. District nursing is a branch of nursing which in some aspects veers from the normal preventive function of a Local Health Authority in that treatment is given on the instructions of hospitals and general practitioners. The duties of this branch of Local Authority nursing services are very arduous but the appreciation shown by patients and their relatives must be a great consolation to the staff concerned.

The West Midlands Training School for District Nurses has continued throughout 1965, one of the Council's clinics being used for theoretical training purposes. One member of the staff was sent on the training course during 1965.

Cases attended by Home Nursing Staff during 1965

Total number of persons nursed during the year ...	1,343
Number of persons who were aged under 5 years at first visit in 1965	11
Number of persons who were aged 65 years or over at first visit in 1965	760

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Arrangements are in force for the vaccination and immunisation of persons up to 16 years of age, either by their own doctor or by the medical staff of the department.

The following tables show the work carried out during the year.

Smallpox

	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Vaccinated	9	22	28	65	557	99	20	800
Re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	13

B.C.G.

The regular programme of B.C.G. vaccination was carried out during the year, vaccination being offered to all school children over the age of 13 years, including students attending the Technical College. Skin tests are carried out by the Heaf Gun method and negative reactors are offered vaccination. Children with strongly positive skin tests are referred to the Tuberculosis Health Visitor for investigation.

	School Children	Students attending Further Education Establishments	Contact Scheme
Number skin-tested	1,081	—	662
Number found positive	122	—	113
Number found negative	909	—	451
Number vaccinated	909	—	498

Other Vaccination and Immunisation

Table 1—Completed Primary Courses.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961		
1. Quadruple DTPP ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Triple DTP ...	669	718	87	28	29	6	1537
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	1	2	749	349	1101
5. Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
6. Pertussis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
8. Salk ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
9. Sabin ...	284	954	176	110	141	26	1691
10. Lines 1-2-3-4-5 (Diphtheria)	669	720	88	30	779	355	2641
11. Lines 1-2-3-6 (Whooping Cough)	669	719	87	28	29	6	1538
12. Lines 1-2-4-7 (Tetanus)	669	719	88	30	780	360	2646
13. Lines 1-8-9 (Poliomyelitis)	284	957	176	110	141	26	1694

Other Vaccination and Immunisation

Table 2—Reinforcing Dose.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958- 1961		
1. Quadruple DTPP ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Triple DTP ...	—	34	290	49	67	5	445
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
5. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	733	439	1172
6. Pertussis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Salk ...	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
9. Sabin ...	—	3	15	11	1217	55	1301
10. Lines 1-2-3-4-5 (Diphtheria)	—	34	291	49	802	444	1620
11. Lines 1-2-3-6 (Whooping Cough)	—	34	291	49	67	5	446
12. Lines 1-2-4-7 (Tetanus)	—	34	291	49	69	6	449
13. Lines 1-8-9 (Poliomyelitis)	—	3	17	13	1219	55	1307

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Vehicles

The fleet at the end of 1965 consisted of nine ambulances and six sitting case vehicles, two of which are buses used for the transport of out-patients to and from hospital. The second 26 seater bus has been obtained, which, apart from routine sitting case journeys, will give full coverage for the transport of pupils to and from the Junior Training Centre in 1966.

Staff and Buildings

The ambulance staff at the end of the year consisted of one Ambulance Supervisor, one Assistant Supervisor and 34 Ambulance Drivers, two of whom are women. All members of the staff have

successfully passed the St. John examination and refresher courses are arranged as necessary.

A site has now been obtained for the new Ambulance Station and plans for the building have reached an advanced stage. It is hoped that the project, which will provide facilities for 30 vehicles will be under way in 1966.

Work of the Ambulance Service

There has been a decrease in the number of cases carried by ambulance during the year, 44,660 being conveyed as against 45,923 in 1964. The mileage run during the year has increased to 171,910 from 160,298 in 1964. The following summary shows the work done during the year:—

Calls	...	...	...	43,989
Journeys	...	...	...	12,297
Cases	...	...	...	44,660
Mileage	...	...	...	171,910

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following table shows the work carried out during the year: —

Month	CALLS	JOURNEYS												CASES						MILEAGE	
		Illness		Emergency		Other		Abortive and Service		Midwives, Home Nurses, Apparatus etc.		Illness		Emergency		Other		AMB.	S.C.A.		
		AMB.	S.C.A.	AMB.	S.C.A.	AMB.	S.C.A.	AMB.	S.C.A.	AMB.	S.C.A.	AMBULANCE		AMBULANCE		S.C.A.					
												Stretcher Cases	Sitting Cases	Stretcher Cases	Sitting Cases		Stretcher Cases			Sitting Cases	
Jan.	3440	564	134	205	—	27	—	24	8	93	25	782	843	1827	214	—	27	—	11546	3048	
Feb.	3554	567	96	189	—	8	4	38	—	32	82	846	787	1654	197	—	8	—	11507	2644	
Mar.	3870	570	89	198	—	10	—	35	9	51	66	887	891	2041	201	—	10	—	12459	2908	
April	3406	535	89	163	—	11	—	21	16	51	45	891	896	1379	169	—	11	—	9603	3303	
May	3671	497	89	201	—	11	—	31	9	67	46	829	920	1881	203	—	11	—	11293	2246	
June	3457	543	78	186	—	9	—	47	3	69	27	814	1076	1334	196	—	9	—	11338	2273	
July	3825	545	117	216	—	10	—	31	8	100	21	721	2078	535	221	—	10	—	11692	2650	
Aug.	2965	491	105	205	—	7	6	37	6	64	18	669	629	1401	211	—	7	—	10030	2204	
Sept.	3881	476	221	236	—	17	—	26	13	57	41	812	2000	910	239	—	17	—	10675	4058	
Oct.	3301	391	285	221	—	19	—	26	6	37	54	852	986	1838	226	—	19	—	9316	6682	
Nov.	4501	437	209	234	—	23	—	46	11	26	62	877	1361	1884	243	—	23	—	8678	6097	
Dec.	4118	443	298	258	—	17	—	38	9	90	15	728	1601	1437	264	—	17	—	9007	6653	

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Sick-Room Appliances Service

Sick-room appliances are available at the Ambulance Station for issue to patients on loan on the recommendation of the hospital, family doctor, district nurse or health visitor.

During the year the following articles were issued:—

Rubber Sheets	...	105	Walking Aids	...	6
Back Rests	...	128	Urinals	...	101
Feeding Cups	...	8	Sputum Cups	...	2
Crutches	...	15 prs.	Air Rings	...	106
Walking Sticks	...	23	Wheel Chairs	...	57
Bed Cradles	...	38	Bedpans	...	206
Bed Tables	...	7	Bed Boards	...	9
Commodes	...	44	Air and Water Beds		2

A small deposit is required for each article loaned, which is refunded on the return of the article to the Ambulance Station.

Provision of Incontinence Pads

Incontinence pads are issued on the recommendation of the general practitioner and are distributed by the district nurses on their routine visits to patients. 8,000 pads were issued to 153 patients during 1965.

No serious difficulties were encountered during the year in the disposal of used pads and in all cases use was made of the domestic fire. An incinerator has however been installed at the Health Department Depot and this will meet any disposal problems which may arise at a later date.

Milk Assistance Scheme

Under the Council's Milk Assistance Scheme a grant of free milk is issued by the department to tuberculous patients upon the certificate of the Chest Physician. Milk is supplied through the patient's own registered milk retailer so that the patient is not put to any trouble to obtain milk from a special source, a benefit appreciated by the patient. For varying periods during the year 9 patients suffering from tuberculosis were supplied with one pint of milk a day, free of charge. A close liaison with the Chest Physician continues and officers of the Chest Clinic and of this department confer regularly upon the needs of tuberculous patients. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who is actually employed by the Local Authority, has an office at the Chest Clinic and works with the Chest Physician and consequently obtains very useful information regarding patients, which helps her later in environmental duties.

Tuberculosis After-Care

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee is responsible, on behalf of the Council, for certain aspects of the after-care of tuberculous patients and has recently extended its activities to cover other chest diseases. The Committee has functioned for many years and has assisted a large number of patients. The Council makes a generous grant to assist the Committee in its work, and funds are also derived from voluntary sources. The Committee is well served by its honorary officers, who have a long tradition of service behind them. There is a helpful liaison between the voluntary body and the Health Department and this ensures active co-operation at all times.

Convalescent Treatment

Under the Council's convalescent treatment scheme arrangements are made to provide convalescent holidays for persons certified by medical practitioners to require them.

During the year 35 children were sent on holidays, 32 for three weeks and 3 for two weeks to the Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Five adults went to convalescent homes at Blackpool, Llandudno, Weston-super-Mare, St. Annes and Ilkley.

The children's part of the scheme is run on similar lines to that operated by the Walsall Poor Children's Country Holiday Society and co-ordination of the two schemes is well established.

Chiropody

The large increase in chiropody attendances from 827 in 1964 to 1,700 in 1965 was due to the bringing into use of Mossley Clinic for three sessions per week. The demand for treatment in the north of the town is steadily increasing and will no doubt necessitate a corresponding staffing increase next year.

The following statistics are supplied showing attendances for treatment since the start of the Local Authority Chiropody Service:—

	Number of attendances for treatment			
1961	693
1962	562
1963	611
1964	827
1965	1,700

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Staff

At the end of the year the number of domestic helps employed was 16 full-time and 66 part-time. There is one full-time organiser and one full-time assistant organiser.

Work of the Domestic Helps

779 persons received help during 1965 of whom 562 (72 per cent.) were aged 65 years or over. The number of confinement cases attended was 107. We have again had a large turnover of staff but in spite of this the continuing demands on the service have again been met. Priority is always given to bed-ridden patients to whom help is essential and the amount and frequency of help in other cases is assessed according to need. Many letters of thanks and words of appreciation are received from relatives of recipients of the service, expressing their appreciation of the excellent work carried out.

The following statistics show the work done by the domestic helps during the year:—

No. of Helps employed at 31st December, 1965 ...	82
(16 full-time, 66 part-time).	
No. of confinement cases	107
No. of chronic sick and tuberculous cases ...	38
No. of cases aged 65 years or over	562
No. of mentally disordered cases	2
No. of other cases	70

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration and Staff

The administration of the Mental Health Service under the Mental Health Act, 1959, is carried out by the Health Committee with delegation to a special sub-committee.

The following is a list of staff employed in this service at the time of writing:—

General Medical Supervision	Medical Officer of Health. Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
Mental Welfare Officers ...	1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer. 3 Mental Welfare Officers.
Training Centre	1 Supervisor. 4 Assistants. 1 Instructor (Male). 1 Cook/Instructor. 1 General Assistant. 1 part-time Instructor (Female) (commenced 3.5.1965).

Approval of Medical Practitioners

The following doctors are approved by this Local Health Authority under the Mental Health Act, 1959, to give medical recommendations for compulsory admission of mentally disordered persons to hospital or reception into Guardianship:—

Dr. T. Ross	...	...	Medical Officer of Health.
Dr. I. M. Brown	...	...	Senior Medical Officer.
Dr. G. M. Baker	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. A. B. Davies	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. L. A. Redlich	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. P. G. H. T. Pollitt	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. M. H. Bott	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. E. R. S. Grice	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. J. W. Tanner	...	...	General Practitioner.
Dr. C. J. Lewis	...	...	General Practitioner.

Admissions and After-care

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with in 1965 under the Mental Health Act, 1959, by the Mental Welfare Officers:—

No. of Health Service patients removed to St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, for observation or treatment	...	...	...	...	91
No. of Health Service cases, alleged to be suffering from mental disorder, investigated	...	...	...	...	77
No. of patients referred for after-care	...	...	...	...	236
No. of after-care visits paid	...	...	...	...	1,930
No. of miscellaneous visits made by the Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	525

Training Centres

At the end of the year there were 51 juniors and 38 seniors in attendance at the Junior Training Centre. The curriculum of the Centre includes rug making, stool seating, embroidery, handicrafts, percussion band, eurhythmics, country dancing, puppetry, games and speech training.

The Special Care Unit facilities were introduced for pupils with added physical disabilities.

A part-time female Instructor was appointed during the past year in preparation for the Adult Group to be transferred to the Adult Centre. Construction of the building has taken place and it is expected that the premises will be operational during the last months of 1966.

Residential Accommodation

We have no residential accommodation for subnormal patients at present. The Council's capital building programme includes a hostel for working subnormal patients. A hostel is also planned at a later date to accommodate elderly psychotics. Both projects have been postponed pending the implementation of the Review Commission's proposals for the extension of the County Borough.

Social Club

The Phoenix Social Club, a club for patients who have been discharged from Mental Hospitals and for persons who are in need of a preventive service, has proved to be a valuable contribution to the Council's Mental Health Service. A varied programme is arranged and this includes coach trips, social evenings, film shows, and on alternate evenings, a handicraft session is held, when instruction is given by Health Visiting staff and Voluntary members from local organisations. A mental Welfare Officer is always in attendance and this allows the patients an opportunity to discuss any problems relating to family matters, employment and general rehabilitation.

General

A clinic session for the diagnosis of mental subnormality is held monthly in Walsall and the Medical Superintendent of St. Margaret's Hospital is usually in attendance. General practitioners have been notified of this arrangement in order that the service can be made easily available if required. Much work in the field of mental subnormality is carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department in the course of their clinical duties and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health attends for a weekly session at the Training Centre for the purpose of carrying out reassessment examinations and dealing with other clinical matters.

Mental Welfare Officers have attended at the appropriate hospitals to appear before Mental Health Review Tribunals to support the home conditions reports which have been requested, following an appeal by a patient to a Tribunal. Progress reports are submitted at appropriate periods after discharge.

The after-care of patients discharged from mental hospitals is carried out by Mental Welfare Officers and Health Visitors, according to the special requirements in each case. Resulting from the improvement in the employment situation, it has been found necessary for after-care visits to be made during the evening to some of the discharged patients. Weekly case discussions are held at St. Matthew's Hospital and the Superintendent Nursing Officer attends to assess the social requirements before the discharge of patients who have received treatment for mental illness.

There is close co-operation with the local psychiatric hospitals, and the services of their Consultants are readily available for advice and assistance.

There is complete co-operation with various agencies, Ministry of Labour, National Assistance Board and Ministry of National Insurance, to provide the appropriate service for patients in the community.

A Mental Welfare Officer is available for on call duties on a rota to deal with any special emergency where the services are requested by General Practitioners, Police, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31.12.65

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
	Under Age 16		16 years and over		Under Age 16		16 years and over		Under Age 16		16 years and over		Under Age 16		16 years and over		Under Age 16		16 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	—	—	27	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	27	44
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	119	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	124	135
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	4	3	—	—	4	3	14	4
Police and Courts	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Other Sources	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	1	—	2	1	2	—	19	24
TOTAL	—	—	169	200	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	13	5	4	4	2	6	4	193	215

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS

Health Education

(a) Smoking and Health

Intensive publicity has continued in connection with the above and talks on the subject have been given by members of the medical and nursing staff. Health education material, in the form of posters and leaflets, is always available at clinics and has been distributed to doctors' surgeries, other local authority departments and other organisations where members of the public are likely to assemble.

I have again included in my report the following table showing deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus in Walsall over the last ten years, under age groups:—

Year		15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	65 years and over	Total
1956	...	—	3	45	18	66
1957	...	—	3	33	19	55
1958	...	—	1	32	19	52
1959	...	—	—	33	26	59
1960	...	—	3	35	16	54
1961	...	—	2	36	21	59
1962	...	—	4	40	34	78
1963	...	—	1	38	18	57
1964	...	1	3	40	24	68
1965	...	—	1	38	20	59
		—	—	—	—	—
Total		1	21	370	215	607
		—	—	—	—	—

61 per cent. of the deaths over the ten year period were in the 45-64 year age group, 35.0 per cent. were 65 and over and 4.0 per cent. under 45 years.

(b) Venereal Disease

Posters stressing the need for early treatment of venereal disease were displayed at suitable points in the town. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Nursing Officer and Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer gave talks illustrated with films to youth clubs and voluntary organisations. Notices giving details of special clinic sessions and stressing the need for early treatment were displayed in public conveniences.

(c) General

An intensive programme of health education by means of posters press notices, lectures and talks to various groups, has continued throughout the year. Wide publicity has been given by these means to all types of vaccination and immunisation and by personal contact by members of our medical, health visiting, midwifery and nursing staffs.

Requests from various organisations for members of the medical and nursing staff to give talks on the work of the department have been complied with. Lectures were given to Rangers on home safety and personal hygiene to assist them in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh Award. Talks were given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and members of the Health Visiting staff to a number of organisations on various aspects of public health and the services which are available to the general public, and according to reports from the lecturers, the information was obviously well received.

Mothercraft classes were continued for young mothers expecting their first babies, and in March 1965 a new class was commenced at Little Bloxwich Clinic, which has proved to be very successful. Mothercraft classes consist of a course of seven lectures, and a demonstration given by members of the Health Visiting and Midwifery staff. The lectures cover all aspects of ante-natal care, preparation for confinement and care of mother and baby. The final session of the course is devoted to a fathercraft class, which is quite well attended and provides means of educating young fathers in the care of mother and baby. During the year 377 expectant mothers made 1,749 attendances at mothercraft classes, 318 of the mothers attending had booked for hospital confinement and 59 for domiciliary confinement. Relaxation classes proceeded during the year and 336 expectant mothers took advantage of this service and made 1,489 attendances at the relaxation clinic.

Sewing classes which were introduced last year at Little Bloxwich Clinic were supported during 1965 and the classes at Beechdale Clinic continue to have a very good attendance. Our thanks are due to the Education Committee for granting us the services of a very experienced instructress.

Mothercraft and hygiene lectures were continued at schools and during 1965 courses of lectures were given involving 65 classes. As in the previous year a school had a variation of its mothercraft teaching, more emphasis being placed on the practical side. The pupils not only watched a demonstration of baby bathing, making a feed, sterilisation of equipment, making up a cot etc., but were given the opportunity to carry out these duties themselves under supervision. The examination at the end of the course of lectures has been practical as well as theoretical. Many girls do exceptionally well and obviously enjoy this innovation as indicated by the fact

that 76 first class and 98 second class mothercraft certificates were awarded to senior school girls. It is felt that both the theoretical and practical side of this type of health education should be given in every secondary modern school in the town, but it is a luxury which the continued acute shortage of health visitors makes impossible. Talks on the work of the health department were given to sixth form pupils at Queen Mary's High School, and arrangements were made for girls to visit child welfare clinics, aged persons and the day nursery.

The Health Department has its own film projector and from time to time suitable films are shown during the course of lectures, there being a number of useful films available for this purpose. The officers concerned, medical and nursing staff in particular, often give freely of their own time for these lectures, and thanks are due to these officers for their enthusiasm and concern for this aspect of our work.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were no nursing homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Medical Examinations

The medical staff of the health department carry out medical examinations on behalf of the various corporation departments on candidates for admission to the superannuation scheme and also act as medical examiners in cases where corporation employees are reported to be medically unfit to continue in the Council's service.

The following table shows the number of medical examinations carried out during the year:—

Transport Department	...	...	...	...	211
Education Department	...	...	...	...	360
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	78
Health Department	...	...	...	...	60
Housing Department	...	...	...	...	23
Children Department	...	...	...	...	11
Town Clerk's Department	...	...	...	...	13
Borough Treasurer's Department	...	...	...	...	10
Fire Department	...	...	...	...	12
Baths, Parks and Cemeteries Department	...	...	...	...	38
Welfare Department	...	...	...	...	12
Police Department	...	...	...	...	13
Public Libraries	...	...	...	...	12
Weights and Measures	...	...	...	...	1
Civil Defence Department	...	...	...	...	1
Magistrates Clerk's Office	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
					861
					<hr/>

Water Supplies

The following information has been received from the Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, who supply the County Borough of Walsall:—

“The supply to the County Borough of Walsall has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

The supply to the County Borough of Walsall is derived from Pumping Stations outside the boundaries of the Authority. These pumping stations are examined regularly and, where treatment is installed, bacteriological examinations of the raw waters are also carried out.

During 1965 routine samples were examined within the County Borough from the Walsall Reservoirs, Daisy Bank Crescent, the Company's Depot in Bridgeman Street and from the Pinfold, Bloxwich. 16 samples from Bloxwich were all satisfactory, as were 15 out of 17 from Daisy Bank Crescent and 27 out of 29 from the Walsall Depot. 39 out of 41 samples from Walsall Reservoirs were all free from coliform bacteria.

Only one of the supplying stations (Seedy Mill) contained any measurable quantity of naturally occurring fluoride, the average being .29 p.p.m.

The average chemical results for 1965 of the tap samples from Daisy Bank Crescent and Walsall Depot were:—

				Daisy Bank Crescent		Walsall Depot	
				Walsall	Hednesford	Lichfield	
pH	...	...	...	7.0	7.1	7.5	
				parts per million			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	97	96	126	
Chlorides (Cl)	...	...	...	27.0	31.0	68.2	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	.018	.031	.008	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	.066	.081	.053	
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	5.4	3.3	2.9	
Oxygen absorbed							
(3 hr. at 27°C)	...	...	...	.70	.89	.59	
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	92	90	120	
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	130	141	80	
Total Hardness	...	...	...	222	231	200	
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	.04	.05	.07	
Manganese (Mn)	...	...	...	.01	.01	.01	
Lead (Pb)	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.06	
Fluoride (F)	...	...	...	.13	.19	.11	

The waters are not liable to plumb-solvency, all the tap samples from Daisy Bank Crescent and Walsall Depot (Hednesford) being free from any measurable quantity of lead.

In case of possible contamination, such as a burst or damaged main, emptying reservoirs etc., emergency chlorination is performed. Special apparatus and staff are available for this work. New mains etc., are not brought into use until the water has been examined and proved satisfactory.

The number of houses with a piped water supply in the County Borough of Walsall at 31st December, 1965 was 39,306, which includes 17 supplied from an outside tap.

Based on an average of 3.24 persons per house, the estimated population would be 127,351."

Sewerage

G. J. Whitehouse, Esq., T.D., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mun.E., Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Planning Officer, has supplied the following information relating to sewerage and sewage disposal in Walsall:—

"This information is divided into two parts, part A dealing with the Northern part of the Borough served by the Goscote Joint Sewage Works and part B dealing with that part of the Borough served by Brockhurst Sewage Disposal Works.

PART A.

During 1965 the development of the Northern Area has continued and now nears completion with the Corporation development of Fieldgate and Millfield Avenue. In addition, a private housing estate is under construction in Stafford Road, together with other isolated housing.

The effect upon the Goscote Joint Sewage Works of this expansion, coupled with the increasing water consumption, has been that the flow to the works is 2.2 mgd D.W.F., whilst the plant has a design capacity of 1.8 mgd D.W.F. The final effluent from the old part of the works is unsatisfactory, but that from the new part of the works completed in 1960 is generally satisfactory.

PART B.

Further building has taken place in the Southern and central areas of the Borough, the following is a summary of the principal works:—Little London, Pleck Redevelopment, High Street—Somersfield Road, Green Lane, Beechdale Estate and Sneyd Lane, being all Corporation development and Park Hall Estate, Parklands Estate, Bentley Lane site, Lodge Road, Sutton Road, Walstead Road. Digbeth Redevelopment and Leamore Industrial Estate being private development.

This has resulted in the flow to the Brockhurst Sewage Works increasing during 1965 and seriously overloading the plant, the effluent therefrom being satisfactory only during the summer months. The Trent River Authority are most anxious that the appropriate remedial measures be taken as soon as possible.

The daily average flow treated at the works during the summer months is of the order of 7 MGD, whilst the plant is designed for 4 mgd D.W.F.

The scheme for the extensions to this works to raise its capacity to 8 mgd D.W.F. was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in December, 1963 and their decision is still awaited. It is felt, however, that the creation of the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority and the conditions prevailing in this conurbation resulting from the decision of the Boundaries Commission may have had some effect upon the consideration being given to the projected extensions.

The renewal of sewers in the Borough is continuing, the Willenhall Lane Relief sewer, the Abbots Street Relief sewer and Reservoir Place Stormwater sewer have been completed. The culverting of the brook course at Ross Farm has been completed and the culverting of part of the Fullbrook at Delves Green Road is nearing completion. Sewerage Works for the next year are to include the Pleck Redevelopment area and Green Lane sewer.

Wherever practicable, new sewers for Corporation and private development are being constructed on the separate system, particularly in redevelopment areas, with the object of minimising the flows to be received at and treated by the Sewage Disposal Works.

The route of the Motorway M.6 through the Borough lies partly within the area South of the Brockhurst Sewage Works used as sludge lagoons, thus considerably reducing the acreage of land available for sludge drying. This has meant that the available land has been of necessity subjected to extremely heavy loadings of sludge and drying periods have been grossly extended. To overcome this, a pressing scheme for the mechanical dewatering of sludge is due to be built during 1966, at the expense of the Ministry of Transport and is expected to be operational by mid 1967. This will deal adequately with the works' sludge production for some years to come.

You will, therefore, note that my Department has in hand a large volume of work for the improvement of the facilities for sewerage and sewage disposal. It is likely that during the next few years a programme for the reconstruction of existing sewers will be carried out for the enlarged Borough, but it is impossible at this moment to predict the outcome of proposed extensions to the sewage works now that the formation of the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority is imminent.

It can be said then that the arrangements for sewerage for the Borough as it exists are adequate, although the reconstruction of some of the older sewers will have to be carried out in the next few years. For sewage disposal, however, extensions to both works, particularly Brockhurst, are urgently required and cannot be much longer delayed."

Pathological Examinations

The arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens by the National Laboratories Service has continued throughout the year. The laboratory, situated at Stafford is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and the service is a complete one covering all our possible requirements.

The medical staff of the health department send specimens for examination regularly and the service is also open to any of the local medical practitioners. The bacteriological examination of milk and other specimens is also carried out.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

This section provides for the compulsory removal of persons in need of care and attention. Action was necessary in one case during the year.

Cremation

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Walsall Corporation under the regulations made in pursuance of the Cremation Acts, and is responsible to the Corporation for the final authority to cremate. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare act as medical referees in the absence of the Medical Officer of Health.

During 1965 certificates were given in respect of 540 deaths of persons who had resided in Walsall, and 342 in respect of persons who had resided outside the Borough, a total of 882.

Nurseries and Child-Minders.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948, provides for the registration of nurseries and child-minders, where children numbering more than two and who come from more than one household are cared for. The Act does not apply to the care of children by relatives.

Three nurseries and three persons registered as child-minders were on the register at the end of the year. The necessary inspections and supervision are carried out by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Superintendent Nursing Officer,

Blind Persons

The care of blind persons is a function of the Welfare Committee in Walsall, and they work in close conjunction with the Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind. There is a modern institution and workshops for the blind in the town and the facilities and care provided are of the best.

At the end of 1965 there were 264 Walsall residents on the register for the blind and 41 on the register for the partially-sighted.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

ON THE

Work of the Public Health Inspectors

for the year ended 31st December, 1965

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the County Borough of Walsall for the year 1965.

The sections of the report which follow will show how staffing difficulties have affected the work of the department and the efforts which have been made to overcome these difficulties.

One satisfactory feature of the year's work has been the maintenance of a full programme of slum clearance, with the representation to the Health Committee of 371 unfit houses for clearance or closure, but the attempt to implement a full scale programme for the improvement of whole streets of houses lacking modern amenities was less successful. Shortage of staff was one reason for the lack of progress, but the complications of the legislative and administrative procedure created equal difficulties.

The standards of meat and food inspection were maintained despite serious staff difficulties, although the programme of food sampling suffered to some extent. A successful hygiene course for food retailers and caterers was run in conjunction with the Walsall and Staffordshire Technical College, and this course, which is officially recognised by the Royal Society of Health for examination purposes, now appears to have become established in Walsall.

Complaints of noise and atmospheric pollution demanded an increasing proportion of the department's time. The public are less and less willing to accept the standards of former years although, unfortunately, the legislation available dates from these years. The department is asked to enforce standards for which there is no legal basis and new legal standards are urgently required to place effective control in the hands of the department.

The year saw the first full implementation of the new Offices and Shops Act and a useful start was made in the enforcement of this legislation. Details of the report as submitted to the Minister of Labour are set out later.

The later part of the year saw considerable pressure of work in preparation for the alteration of the Borough boundaries under the provisions of the West Midlands Order, 1965.

My thanks are expressed to the Health Committee for their support. Thanks are also due to all members of the staff, in particular the senior inspectors, for the work set out in this report and for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

J. P. BARTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PART 1—STAFF

At the beginning of the year the progressive work of the department was badly hampered by staff shortages.

As in previous years, when the continual shortage of public health inspectors has developed to an acute stage the work of the department has, in effect, been reduced to investigating the numerous day by day complaints from the public, and maintaining a meat inspection service.

The inspection of meat for diseases communicable to man is not only a statutory duty, but it is also one which has to be carried out at all hours at the requirements of the meat trade, because of the perishable nature of the commodity and the competitive nature of the meat market.

In consequence, the start of the year saw every public health inspector engaged on a rota of meat inspection duties with those inspectors not so engaged fully employed on the investigation of daily complaints.

With the authority of the Health Committee, the whole position was reported to the Establishment Committee in a comprehensive report.

Ten major Acts of Parliament or Regulations were listed as having added to the work of the public health inspectors between 1955 and 1965, including Food Hygiene Regulations; Clean Air Act; Rent Act; Diseases of Animals Act; Housing Acts—dealing with improvement grants, houses in multi-occupation, improvement areas; Caravan Sites Act; Noise Abatement Act; Meat Inspection Regulations; and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The Establishment Committee accepted revised staff proposals and a new salary structure.

The effect of this revision was to bring stability to the staffing position with the filling of vacancies and the retention of three pupil inspectors who qualified mid-year. The establishment of technical assistants was also increased by two to deal with improvement grants, the new Offices and Shops Act, and smoke control areas. With the improvement in the staffing position from about the middle of the year progress was once again made.

Early in 1965 the Health Committee gave consideration to the permanent filling of the vacant post of Chief Public Health Inspector. The uncertainties arising from the West Midlands Boundary Review had meant that this post had been occupied in an "Acting" capacity by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector since the death of Mr. C. A. Stansbury in April, 1963. The Committee advertised the post nationally and, after a preliminary interview by the Health Committee, the General Purposes Committee of the Council appointed the Acting Chief Public Health Inspector as Chief Public Health Inspector from the 1st July, 1965.

Later in 1965 the Health Committee gave consideration to the position arising from the retirement of the Acting Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. J. Woodward, on 14th September 1965. The Committee gave careful consideration to the position arising from the continuing uncertainties of the West Midlands Boundary Review. It was decided to invite applications from officers in the West Midlands Review Area only, and in due course Mr. H. E. T. Lowbridge, the Chief Public Health Inspector of Willenhall Urban District Council, was appointed to the post. It was agreed that Mr. Lowbridge should remain in the service of Willenhall Urban District Council until the 31st March, 1966, taking up his duties in Walsall on the 1st April, 1966.

The retirement of Mr. W. J. Woodward in September 1965 brought to an end some 37 years service with the Walsall Corporation, and his fellow officers of the department marked the occasion with a presentation at a farewell gathering. Mr. Woodward in the last two years of his service had responded to a request to undertake the duties of "Acting Deputy" whilst the questions of the West Midlands Review were determined.

Many other staff changes during the year. Mr. W. Duncan, an Authorised Officer for Meat Inspection, resigned on 2nd May, 1965 and Mr. B. J. Collie, also an Authorised Officer for Meat Inspection, resigned on 19th May, 1965. Mr. N. Aston and Mr. G. Murray were appointed to the vacancies for Authorised Officers and took up their duties on the 12th July, 1965 and 23rd August, 1965 respectively.

In May 1965 three pupil public health inspectors, Miss L. D. Newton, Mr. R. F. Jones and Mr. A. W. Johnson, sat for their final

3.	The Walsall (Hatherton Street No. 3) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	74	„
4.	The Walsall (Hatherton Street No. 4) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
5.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 1) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	11	„
6.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 2) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	6	„
7.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 3) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	37	„
8.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 4) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
9.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 5) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
10.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 6) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	18	„
11.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 7) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	7	„
12.	The Walsall (Bridgeman Street No. 8) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
13.	The Walsall (Milton Street No. 1) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	14	„
14.	The Walsall (Milton Street No. 2) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	4	„
15.	The Walsall (Elmore Green) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	7	„
16.	The Walsall (Pleck Road No. 1) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	6	„
17.	The Walsall (Pleck Road No. 2) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	6	„
18.	The Walsall (Stafford Street) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
19.	The Walsall (Caldmore Road) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	8	„
20.	The Walsall (Hospital Street) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	9	„
21.	The Walsall (Bloxwich Road) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
22.	The Walsall (New Street, Bloxwich No. 1) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	25	„
23.	The Walsall (New Street, Bloxwich No. 2) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	8	„
24.	The Walsall (Little Albert Street) Clearance Area, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	3	„

Individual Houses.

Apart from the houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957 in Clearance Areas, 56 individual privately owned houses were represented as unfit under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 and 49 demolition or closing orders were served in respect of houses represented during 1964/65. One closing order was substituted for a demolition order. One informal undertaking not to relet was received. A further nine Corporation owned houses were considered to be unfit and the Housing Committee agreed to their closure and subsequent demolition.

Orders and Inquiries.

Eleven compulsory purchase orders and two clearance orders were approved by the Council and included 547 houses as follows:—

The Walsall (Caldmore) Compulsory Purchase Order,
1965 154 houses

This compulsory purchase order included large areas of 'grey' land and included 53 houses not classed as unfit. In addition to this there are also included factory premises, lock-up garages, shops and land.

The Walsall (Bell Lane, Bloxwich) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 29 „

This Order included five fit houses and land.

The Walsall (Bell Lane, Bloxwich) Clearance Order, 1965 2 „

The Walsall (Blakenall) Compulsory Purchase Order 1965 51 „

This compulsory purchase order included, in addition to the unfit houses, seven fit houses and a number of shop and business premises

The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 26 „

The order also included eight fit houses, a ladies' hairdressers and a shop.

The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road, Parkbrook) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 22 „

The Order included two shop premises.

The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road, Parkbrook No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 20 „

This order included one fit house.

The Walsall (Hatherton Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 129 ,,

This order included, apart from the unfit property, twelve fit houses and flats, a number of factory and business premises, several shops and land.

The Walsall (Bridgeman Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 81 ,,

The (Walsall (Bridgeman Street) Clearance Order, 1965 8 ,,

The Walsall (Milton Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 18 ,,

The Walsall (Elmore Green) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965 7 ,,

The undermentioned compulsory purchase orders were the subject of Public Inquiries as follows:—

The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.

R. J. Hinton Esq., A.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H., Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector, conducted the Public Inquiry into the above Order on 6th July, 1965.

The Walsall (Blakenall) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965, and

The Walsall (Bell Lane, Bloxwich) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.

S. J. Parnell Esq., B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.H., Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector, conducted the Public Inquiry into both the above orders on 28th September, 1965.

The Walsall (Caldmore) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.

G. P. G. Whitaker Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector, conducted the Public Inquiry into the above order on 21st September, 1965.

The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road Parkbrook No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.

No Public Inquiry was held in respect of this order. The property was visited by A. B. Burton-Stibbon Esq., M.I.Mun.E. on 6th September, 1965.

The site of The Walsall (Whittimere Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, was visited by E. A. Sykes Esq., L.R.I.B.A., Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector, on 10th February, 1965. No objections to the order had been made.

The following orders were confirmed without modification on the dates shown:—

The Walsall (Whittimere Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3.65
The Walsall (Reedswood Lane) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.3.65
The Walsall (Stoney Lane, Bloxwich) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4.65
The Walsall (Walhouse Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5.65
Well maintained payments were authorised in respect of Nos. 15 and 29, Walhouse Road.							
The Walsall (Lichfield Road, Bloxwich) Compulsory Order, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6.65
The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road, Parkbrook) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.7.65
The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road, Parkbrook No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.10.65
The Walsall (Wolverhampton Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.11.65
The Walsall (Bell Lane) Clearance Order, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8.65

Families rehoused and houses demolished.

290 families were rehoused from 284 houses. 212 houses were demolished and the total number of persons moved was 860. On the last day of the year 300 condemned houses were still in occupation and the total number of occupied houses which had been represented and were included in confirmed and unconfirmed orders was 858. This figure includes all houses represented before the end of the year and includes some in orders from previous years.

Summary.

The summary below sets out in detail the progress made during the year in the clearance of unfit properties.

Condemned houses still in occupation at 1st January, 1965	364
Houses represented with a view to the making of individual demolition or closing orders	56
Certificates of Unfitness issued in respect of Council owned properties	9
Houses represented in Clearance Areas	306

Condemned houses vacated	...	...	...	...	...	284
Condemned houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	212
Condemned houses still occupied at 31st December, 1965	...					300

New Houses.

During 1965 new houses in Walsall were provided by the following undertakers:—

(a) Walsall Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	361
(b) Private Persons—						
(i) Permanent houses	...	...	...	...	...	451
(ii) New dwellings created by conversion of existing properties	...	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/>
					Total	824
						<hr/>

The progressive total of houses dealt with since 1930 under the slum clearance programme is summarised as follows:—

Houses represented as unfit	...	...	...	...	5,826
Houses demolished or closed	...	...	...	...	6,138
Approximate number of persons displaced	...	...			21,418

(d) Improvement Grants

Number of enquiries received and visited	...	...			209
			Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants	
Applications considered	...	...	138	...	64
Applications approved	...	...	131	...	62
Total cost of all grants approved during the year:—					
Discretionary grants	...	...	...	...	£25,969
Standard grants	...	...	...	...	£16,312
					<hr/>
			Total		£42,281
					<hr/>

(e) Improvement Areas

The Housing Act, 1964, which came into force in August of that year, gave for the first time the power to secure the compulsory improvement of houses by the provision of bathrooms, indoor water-closets, hot water systems, and suitable food stores. The power is confined to tenanted houses only and is generally limited to houses grouped in areas of substantially sound property, although individual

applications from tenants can be received. The new Act is the outcome of many years of agitation for compulsory powers to be granted to give a new lease of life to sound but old fashioned property which lacks modern amenities. The Act also intends that the whole area in which the houses stand should be renewed and that the procedure should not simply be looked upon as a means of improving individual houses.

It must be noted, however, that the Act provides very little power to secure this renewal of the area as a whole and the local authority must seemingly rely upon persuasion, or the use of whatever planning powers are available. There is also no power to secure the improvement of owner/occupier houses, although generally the owner/occupiers are the most ready to undertake the voluntary improvement of houses with the aid of grants.

It can be understood that a totally new and far reaching power requiring the compulsory improvement of houses would be hedged around with adequate precautions for the tenant and landlord, but it is unfortunate that this has resulted in one of the most cumbersome pieces of legislation to reach the department for some time.

A full report on the implementation of the Act was placed before the Health Committee in early 1965 and this was later considered by a Joint Meeting of the Health, Housing and Public Works Committees, all three committees being involved in the promotion of Improvement Areas. It was necessary to ask the Housing Committee to consider the rehousing of tenants who, at the end of a period of five years, still refused to agree to the improvement of their houses, and also to ask the Housing Committee to consider the purchase of houses from an owner when the owner required the Council to purchase the house as a result of an Improvement Notice served in respect of the house. The Public Works Committee were requested to consider the "urban renewal" of an improvement area as a whole.

It was estimated that Walsall contained over five thousand houses of sound construction, fit for improvement, but which lacked modern amenities. A ten year programme of improving some 550 houses a year, either by voluntary or compulsory improvement, was agreed. A short list of areas suitable for improvement was drawn up situated in North Walsall, Palfrey, Birchills, Leamore, Pleck and Chuckery, to cover the first few years of the programme.

In October, 1965 the Health Committee declared the first Improvement Area to be The Walsall (No. 1) (North Walsall) Improvement Area, covering houses in Essex Street, Derby Street, Kent Street and Hereford Street. The area included 145 houses of which 60 were tenanted houses fit for improvement, but which lacked modern amenities. Towards the end of the year arrangements were being made for the formal interview of the tenants and owners concerned. In the meantime, the survey of a second area, situated in

Palfrey, was commenced. Several tenants' applications were also under consideration at the end of the year.

In order to publicise their plans and to encourage applications for improvement grants, the Health Committee agreed to stage a House Improvement Exhibition early in 1966 and plans were in preparation towards the close of the year.

(f) Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 75 visits have been made to houses in multiple occupation, although many more informal contacts and discussions with the occupants have taken place. Work has had to be concentrated on dealing with specific complaints and visits to prevent deterioration from present standards.

Proposals are in hand for the employment of a general assistant to assist the public health inspector dealing with houses in multiple occupation and this additional appointment should lead to more frequent routine visiting of such houses. The number of houses in multiple occupation remains at about 225 for the town.

(g) Common Lodging Houses

The Ministry of Health has asked for specific reference to common lodging houses to be made in Annual Reports. There are now no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough and there has been none registered for many years. Any premises used as common lodging houses would almost certainly come to the knowledge of the department in course of housing inspections or from information supplied by the public.

The Salvation Army maintains a hostel in Goodall Street but because of the residential nature of a large part of the Hostel this is not registered as a Common Lodging House.

PART 3—FOOD

(a) Slaughtering facilities

The new standards of lighting, ventilation and construction of the abattoir helped the work of the meat inspectorate considerably. Work was proceeding on the installation of a steam delivery system, whereby it would be possible to plug in at various points around the premises with a hose and lance to obtain a supply of steam and detergent for cleansing purposes. Current repairs and alterations were in hand and the erection of a new canteen for the staff was commenced during the year.

(b) Inspection of Meat

Staffing.

This year was started with one vacant post due to the resignation of a public health inspector, which was quickly followed by the resignation of both Authorised Officers for meat inspection. With the assistance of other public health inspectors from the department and the much increased working of overtime, the staffing and inspection necessary to maintain the required standards was achieved. Two new Authorised Officers were appointed later in the year which, with a rota of public health inspectors, brought the establishment up to full strength again.

The problems of irregular hours, early starting times, Saturday and Sunday working, were ever present and were greatly aggravated by illness, staff shortage and holidays. In addition this year showed a considerable increase in throughput. This was dealt with by the working day and for a period restarting Sunday killing.

Some 86,168 carcasses were killed and inspected during the year, as against the previous year's kill of 72,837. Full details of inspections are set out in Tables 1 and 2 on pages 57 and 58.

Tuberculosis.

This disease in bovines continued to decline and the figures for the year when contrasted with those of the previous year emphasised the continuing trend towards total eradication which now appears to be within sight. Close liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in all cases of bovine tuberculosis and during the year new procedures were put into force to help in the identification and tracing of types and sources of the disease. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs also declined.

Table of Incidence of Tuberculosis

				1964	1965
Cattle (except cows)	...	...	...	10	5
Cows	...	...	...	3	1
Calves	...	...	...	1	0
Pigs	...	...	...	878	637

Of the six cases of tuberculosis in cattle including cows notified to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Stafford, two were of imported origin and four were home produced animals. Some 67 animals were received under the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TABLE 1

Animals inspected and found diseased:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	8,023	280	586	4,760	29,678
Number inspected	8,023	280	586	4,760	29,678
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	1	71	82
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,235	179	2	5,659	9,623
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerchi ...	40.32%	64.64%	0.51%	12.03%	32.7%
TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	1	Nil	Nil	637
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.062%	0.39%	—	—	2.14%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	147	5	Nil	295	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	147	5	—	—	—

Total number of cases examined 86,168

Table 2

Quantities of unsound meat and offals:—

All diseases except tuberculosis:—

				T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Carcase meats	...	...	...	9	1	0	1
Offals	...	...	...	53	3	2	1½
Tuberculosis only:—							
Carcase meats	...	...	...				15
Offals	...	...	...	3	8	1	12
Bruised:—							
Carcase meats	...	...	...	1	11	1	0
Meat from outside sources			...	1	18	3	14
				69	3	0	15½

Cysticercosis.

The incidence of these parasitic infections in bovines remained high and gave cause for concern when it was recalled that certain cysts could give rise to tapeworms or further cysts in man. Following a change in the class and origin of the cattle killed in the early part of the year the number of cases found was much lower than usual, but upon reverting to normal supplies the same pattern as last year was manifested. Some 147 animals were found to be affected and after rejection of the affected parts the remainder of the carcasses and offals were rendered fit for consumption by prolonged refrigeration at low temperatures.

A further rise in the number of sheep affected resulted in a final total of 295 for the year. Allowing for the increased throughput the percentage affected rose again, from 0.59 per cent. to 0.62 per cent. No cases in pigs were discovered.

Various specimens of meat affected with cysts were submitted for expert identification by the technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and in all cases confirmed.

Casualty and Emergency Slaughtered Animals.

Some 199 animals fell into this class, of which 58 were subsequently rejected as unfit for food. 28 animals were found dead in lair or dead on arrival. The high percentage of casualties rejected shows the importance of segregation, special handling and ante-mortem inspection, as practised at the Walsall abattoir.

(c) Diseases of Animals Acts

No outbreaks of Notifiable Disease occurred during the year and the opportunity was taken to carry out routine preventive measures by visiting premises and checking on isolation conditions imposed by Movement Licences. 28 animals found to have died in lair or to be dead on arrival were examined and post-mortem examinations carried out when conditions permitted.

One case of the sudden unexplained death of a steer resulted in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food sending out a Veterinary Surgeon. On examination no Notifiable Disease was involved and no restrictions were imposed.

(d) Unwholesome Food Condemned

Some 12½ tons of unsound food was voluntarily surrendered during the year, consisting mainly of damaged tinned food. In addition to these foodstuffs the weight of diseased or otherwise unsound meat and offals rejected at the abattoir was some 69 tons, totalling from all sources over 80 tons.

(e) Foods of Unsatisfactory Quality

101 complaints were received concerning articles of food and drink from members of the public. They could be classified as follows:—

Foreign bodies in bottles	...	...	...	...	14
Foreign bodies in foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	32
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	45
Food not of nature or substance or quality requested					10

On receipt of such complaints investigations were made and complainants, retailers and manufacturers were interviewed where necessary. The articles complained of were sent to the Public Analyst when it was considered necessary and reports were made to the Health Committee for their further instructions. This resulted in a number of prosecutions and in other cases in formal warnings. Various legal proceedings were still outstanding at the end of the year.

(f) Milk

Sampling.

Constant sampling of this commodity was maintained, having regard to the two major producers in Walsall. All specially designated milk samples were found to have been satisfactorily heat treated or to be of good keeping quality and all samples taken for biological examination for Tubercle bacilli or Brucella abortus proved to be

negative. With the use of drugs in treating cattle for mastitis of the udder a new hazard in milk production has arisen from the residual drug contamination of milk by antibiotic compounds. Special sampling of the raw milks as delivered to the dairies has been carried out over a long period for the detection of antibiotics but no satisfactory samples have been found.

Specially Designated Milk Samples	...	...	...	212
Biological Samples (Tuberculosis and Brucella abortus)				55
Antibiotic samples	...	...	...	56
				<hr/>
			Total	323
				<hr/>

Full details of samples taken together with results are listed on page 61, Table 3.

In addition to the samples taken as set out above, nine samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst for the detection of adulteration. All proved to be genuine. Regular samples of milk bottles were also taken and examined for cleanliness of the washing process.

(g) Ice Cream

Five samples taken for chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory. Routine checking of premises and retailers vehicles was carried out.

(h) Sampling—Food and Drugs Act, 1955

164 samples of food and drugs were purchased from traders within the Borough for examination by the Public Analyst. In several cases where the sample was not considered genuine, follow up samples on a formal basis were taken and in each case proved satisfactory. In three cases formal samples having proved unsatisfactory the Health Committee instructed that legal proceedings be taken and these were still pending at the end of the year.

Detailed List of Samples.

Milks, 9, Pies 13, Sausage 6, Fresh Meats 3, Sweets 15, Canned Meats 21, Seasonings 5, Soups 4, Sauces 4, Sandwich Spreads 10, Confections 9, Medicines 23, Preserves 3, Soft Drinks 8, Coffee 2, Batter Mix 2, Canned Fruits 1, Vegetables 2, Cereals 1, Wines and Spirits 6, Ice Cream 5, Cheese 2, Colouring 1, Spices 1, Cream 1, Flavourings 4, Margarine 1, Butter 1, Fats 1.

In addition eight samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all proved to be satisfactory. Two samples of plastic toys were tested for noxious metal contamination and both proved to be within the agreed limits.

TABLE 3

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—1965

MILK DESIGNATION	SUMMARY OF RESULTS				PRESCRIBED TESTS						BIOLOGICAL TESTS				ANTIBIOTICS	
					Methylene blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Br. abortus		Tubercle bacilli			
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void	Total	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present
Untreated ...	111	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	55	—	56	—
Pasteurised (Channel Islands)	33	—	—	33	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	38	—	—	38	38	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	64	—	—	64	64	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Schools Milk)	24	—	—	24	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	53	—	—	53	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	323	—	—	323	159	—	159	—	53	—	55	—	55	—	56	—

(i) Food Hygiene

This work continues satisfactorily and 465 visits have been made to food premises, advice and assistance being given where necessary.

In one case of a butcher's premises it was necessary to prosecute on several counts. In another instance proceedings had to be taken for smoking in the presence of foodstuffs, and for carrying a dog whilst transporting meat in a van. It was necessary in other cases to warn persons carrying on food businesses of unhygienic practices.

A course for local food retailers, caterers and other food handlers was run in conjunction with the Walsall and Staffordshire Technical College. Lectures were given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the senior public health inspectors. A number of the students entered for the Certificate in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering of the Royal Society of Health and 5 candidates were successful. It is hoped to maintain and build up the Course in the next few years.

The Ministry of Health has requested information on the number of food premises in the town grouped according to categories of trade, with particulars of those premises containing washhand basins and sinks. Continuing staff shortages over many years have prevented such detailed information being kept and staff is not available to carry out the survey necessary to provide such information. The limited staff available has been concentrated on bringing premises up to the standard required and it is a fair assumption that the following premises known to exist are generally fitted with washhand basins and sinks where necessary:—

Grocery and Provisions	...	...	356
Butchers	...	...	121
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	10
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	40
Sweets etc.	...	...	81
Greengrocers	...	...	88
Mixed Food shops	...	...	5
			—
			701
			—

The Ministry of Health has also requested information on egg pasteurisation plants in the district. No egg pasteurisation plants operate in the district.

A sample of frozen liquid egg and six samples of dried egg taken from local food premises for examination have all been satisfactory.

(j) Water

In addition to the samples of water taken by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, samples have been taken by public health inspectors as set out below:—

	Water Undertaking	Boreholes
No. of samples taken	13	45
No. of satisfactory samples ...	13	19
No. of unsatisfactory samples ...	0	26

The high proportion of unsatisfactory samples from private sources is due partly to increased sampling in an effort to determine the cause of the trouble. All water from private sources is chlorinated before use and no danger should therefore arise from these private boreholes, if the chlorination plant is functioning properly. Nevertheless, the matter received the fullest attention of the department's officers and investigations were continuing at the end of the year.

PART 4**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND NOISE CONTROL****Examination of Plans.**

250 plans of commercial and industrial premises were inspected during the year in co-operation with the Public Works Department.

In 42 cases the possibility of smoke emissions was considered; the emission of dust and grit in 6 cases, and fume emission in 22 cases.

In 23 cases suitable chimney heights were recommended under Section 10(1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Careful consideration was given in 3 cases to the problem of noise and vibration.

31 notifications of intention to install new fuel burning equipment were received as required under Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Dust and Fume control.

A report of a Government Working Party on the problem of foundry emissions is still awaited, and much work has been held up pending the outcome of this report. At one of the larger foundries where a new battery of cupolas was installed, all were equipped with "wet type" grit arresters with an improved method of charging and a cupola housing which goes well beyond any statutory requirements

which could have been laid down. Complaints have, nevertheless, been received from nearby residents of unsightliness, noise and vibration. The whole matter is under consideration, but the problem is one which frequently arises in an old established industrial town such as Walsall where industry and residential areas adjoin, and the solution is not easy to find.

The removal of a galvanising factory from its present site has been under discussion and serious consideration has been given to the best practicable means of preventing fume emission at any new premises. Several different types of galvanising plant have been visited and it seems that although fume extraction can be developed to a high degree of efficiency, there is yet no practicable method of fume prevention, or fume cleaning, to cover all types of galvanising work. Collection of the fume and discharge from a tall stack appears to be the only method at present available.

At both copper works large scale reorganisation is taking place and this work will incorporate improvements to the fume collecting and cleaning system. The Alkali etc. Works Inspectors who have the ultimate responsibility for both copper works have worked in close co-operation with the Health Department and kept the department fully informed of all new proposals.

Smoke Control Areas.

The Walsall No. 26 (North East Bloxwich) Smoke Control Order, 1963 was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 31st May, 1965 and became operative on the 1st December, 1965.

Approximately £5,550 was paid out in grants in respect of the conversion of 310 obsolete coal burning grates to modern smokeless appliances. It is interesting to note that, with complete freedom of choice, 48 per cent. of these grates were replaced by gas fires; 19 per cent. by improved open fires; 17 per cent. by under-floor draught fires; 8 per cent. by some form of central heating; 7 per cent. by solid fuel room heaters; and 1 per cent. by electric off-peak storage heaters.

The Walsall No. 10 (Sneyd Lane Canal Arm Housing Site) Order.

This comprises an area of some 72.89 acres and includes 138 Council houses, 4 private houses, 2 commercial premises, a school and one industrial premise. An order has been made by the Council in respect of this area but has not yet been submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

Noise Control.

Complaints of excessive noise continue to be investigated and, where possible, remedies are applied. There is a growing need for standards to be laid down to find what should be regarded as the

limit of "tolerable" noise. Any such standard would have to be related to the time at which the noise occurs, for the same noise which may be acceptable during the normal working day becomes quite unacceptable outside that time.

Most measures taken to combat industrial and commercial noise nuisance are expensive, or mean a complete re-organisation in methods of working. There is great need in such circumstances for a legal standard laying down permissible limits, which can then be enforced by law, or taken into full account at the planning stage.

Measurement of Air Pollution.

A summary of results obtained from the five measuring instruments for 1966 is as follows. (The 1965 figures are shown in brackets for the purposes of comparison).

Smoke.

(Microgrammes per cubic metre.)

Site	Whole Year	Winter Jan.-Mar. Oct.-Dec.	Summer Apr.-Sept.
No. 1 Town Centre ...	144 (171)	193 (260)	94 (83)
No. 2 Pleck (Industrial) ...	148 (187)	203 (285)	93 (89)
No. 3 Palfrey (High Density Residential)	154 (194)	221 (302)	88 (87)
No. 4 Beechdale (Low Density Residential)	100 (161)	179 (261)	65 (61)
No. 5 Brookhouse (Low Density Residential Smoke Control Area) ...	72 (91)	107 (146)	37 (36)

Sulphur Dioxide.

(Microgrammes per cubic metre.)

Site	Whole Year	Winter Jan.-Mar. Oct.-Dec.	Summer Apr.-Sept.
No. 1 Town Centre ...	228 (266)	307 (365)	150 (168)
No. 2 Pleck (Industrial) ...	138 (187)	169 (236)	107 (137)
No. 3 Palfrey (High Density Residential)	177 (216)	240 (297)	113 (135)
No. 4 Beechdale (Low Density Residential)	153 (189)	199 (255)	106 (123)
No. 5 Brookhouse (Low Density Residential Smoke Control Area) ...	84 (117)	113 (150)	56 (84)

It is encouraging that this year again pollution both by smoke and sulphur dioxide has shown a decrease.

Once again thanks are expressed to Mr. B. R. Edmundson, A.R.I.C., M.Inst.S.P., and his staff for carrying out chemical analysis, and to Mr. J. W. Day, B.Sc., F.R.Met.Soc., for meteorological information.

PART 5

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

In accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Labour, the attached statistical information was placed before the Health Committee for submission as the statutory annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

The Minister also requested narrative comments upon the report with special reference to lighting of offices and shops. The following narrative comments were submitted:—

1.—It will be noted that some 1,100 premises had been registered by the end of the year. It is not known how many premises which should be registered remain unregistered and this figure will remain unknown until a full scale inspection of all offices and shops in the town is completed. It is considered, however, taking into account the exemptions from registration contained in the Act, that a very high percentage of premises have now registered.

2.—It will be seen that 167 premises registered during the year. Some of these were for new businesses, but the majority were for existing premises. In every case the Health Committee accepted the late registration, but administered a warning to the employer concerned in respect of the late notification.

3.—The 470 premises inspected by the end of the year is considered to be a satisfactory beginning to the introduction of this new Act. In actual fact at the time of preparation of this report it is known that some 650 premises have now been inspected and it is hoped that all first general inspections will be completed during 1966. The stage has now been reached when re-inspections will be commenced and consideration given to the taking of legal proceedings if the recommendations of the department have not been put into effect.

4.—The number of persons employed in offices and retail shops both show increases of approximately 200. The other figures are very similar to those given last year, except that the number in catering establishments has gone up by 40 and the number in fuel storage depots has gone up by 30.

5.—The number of inspectors appointed under the Act is now 12, being the public health inspectors of the department. The number of other staff principally engaged on the Offices and Shops Act has been increased from 1 to 3; this represents the use of technical assistants on offices and shops work. It is proposed to appoint a further two technical assistants during 1966, whose duties will be mainly concerned with Offices and Shops Act enforcement. Once first general inspections have been completed and followed through by re-inspections to ensure the initial completion of works, the subsequent routine inspections including further general inspections should be carried out without serious difficulty.

6.—No formal applications for exemption from the provisions of the Act were received. Only some informal enquiries were received and these were dealt with by discussion.

7.—Generally speaking, the food shops were found to be better than the non-food shops. The food shops have, of course, been subject to routine inspection by public health inspectors under the Food Hygiene Regulations for some years.

8.—Approximately half the premises were found to have contraventions of the Offices and Shops Act.

Washing Facilities.

About 138 of the offices and shops were lacking in the provision of such items as hot water, soap or towels, but only about 22 of the shops completely lacked washing facilities.

Heating.

About 123 offices and shops were not provided with a thermometer but only about 20 were actually deficient in heating arrangements.

Decoration.

About 95 offices and shops required some redecoration of which 4 were considered to be dirty.

Ventilation and Lighting.

About 28 offices and shops were deficient in ventilation, but approximately 130 were deficient in lighting. Fuller particulars are given in the special report on lighting requested by the Minister.

Sanitary facilities.

In 199 cases the sanitary accommodation was found to be unsatisfactory, but many of the defects were of a nature which could be remedied fairly simply. In 30 cases there was a lack of sufficient sanitary accommodation.

Drinking Water.

89 offices and shops were without a supply of drinking water. The provision of a drinking water source in the sanitary accommodation is not accepted as a satisfactory arrangement.

Information for Employees.

There were almost 225 cases in which the employer has failed to display the requisite 'Information for Employees'. Again full advice was given.

Fencing of Machinery.

In only 7 cases was there considered to be any danger arising from the use of machinery requiring the protection of the machinery.

Miscellaneous.

Other items of deficiency related to lack of accommodation for clothing; the provision of seating arrangements; the replacement of floor covering; hand rails in communal passages and the provision of eating facilities. In all cases the numbers involved are relatively small.

It was found that about 177 premises had not provided the proper first aid equipment required by the Act and there seemed to be a general lack of knowledge about the standards required.

Full information was supplied in all cases.

SPECIAL REPORT ON LIGHTING STANDARDS

1.—(a) It has been found that in 25 per cent. of the selling area of shops and 19 per cent. of offices inspected during three months the standard of lighting was found to be below the standard recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society, Code 1961. The majority of food shops were found to be satisfactory. These of course are dealt with by Regulation 20 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. In staircases, corridors, workplaces, etc., the standard of lighting in approximately 70 per cent. of cases was found to be poor. It is fair to say that in the majority of shops the illumination would be unsatisfactory without the use of artificial lighting.

(b) In many shops and soft furnishing shops, particularly, the level of illumination was found to be below the recommended standard. The employers' reason given for this was that subdued lighting was attractive to the customers. In television shops the lighting at the rear of the selling area was usually subdued. Here the reason given was a technical one, in that to demonstrate a set efficiently the background lighting must be low. Premises still using the conventional type bulb were normally found to be below standard.

The level of illumination acceptable by different individuals varies considerably. An outstanding case is that of a light meter reading of 6 lumens on the keys and roller of a typewriter. When questioned the typist quite freely stated she was happy working under those conditions and did not want a higher illumination.

(c) The standards recommended by the I.E.S. Code 1961 are being used by the local authority.

(d) The main source of glare noted by inspectors have been from the excessive use of fluorescent strip lighting without diffusers. It is difficult and time consuming to do any detailed glare index calculations and inspectors have had to use their own judgement and take note of complaints from staff.

2.—(a) Lighting in Offices inspected during November.

Less than 5 lumens per sq. ft.	5-10	10-15	15-25	Over 25
3	15	1	19	14

(b) In 70 per cent. of working areas of shops, stockrooms, packing departments, preparation rooms, etc., the standard of illumination was below 15 lumens per sq. ft. In only 25 per cent. of selling areas was the standard of illumination below this figure. As stated above, these remarks do not apply generally to food shops and food preparation rooms.

PART 6—DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The work of disinfestation and disinfection continues to be carried out for the whole of the Borough from the Disinfestation Depot, Station Street, Bloxwich. The policy has been maintained of subjecting the furniture and effects of prospective Council tenants, when removed from slum clearance property, to hydrogen cyanide fumigation. This procedure is maintained as a precaution against the transfer of vermin from old condemned property to Council property and also assists in the control of woodworm which might be present in domestic furniture.

The foreman and assistant foreman are experienced hydrogen cyanide operators and every effort is made to have at least two of the four other members of the Depot Staff trained in the use of hydrogen cyanide, since no fumigation is carried out unless two trained operators are present.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in retaining trained operators. It has also been found that with the increased number of removals taking place every year, due to the steadily growing building programme, the Depot has been hard pressed to fit in the required number of removals with the many other urgent demands

made upon the staff for dealing with such matters as rodent control and general pest extermination.

Arrangements were accordingly made during the year to keep the equivalent of at least one day a week free from removals, with Saturday working on removals if this should be necessary.

Towards the end of the year discussions were being arranged with the Housing Committee to consider the future policy relating to hydrogen cyanide fumigation, bearing in mind the increased number of removals likely to arise after the 1st April, 1967 from the amalgamation of Darlaston and Willenhall with Walsall.

The inspection of houses of prospective tenants is carried out by the Depot Foreman and 1,328 inspections were made during the year, as compared with 1,442 in the previous year. 316 removals were carried out during the year, of which 290 were the subject of hydrogen cyanide fumigation.

431 premises were treated for insect pests. Many of these infestations were of a minor nature but the receipt of a request for help reflects the growing public wish for urgent and efficient action to be taken to rid their premises of unwanted insect pests.

The clothing and bedding of 16 vagrants was disinfested during the year.

Rodent Control.

Rodent control treatment of 1,366 sewer manholes was carried out during the year, using sodium fluoroacetamide. This highly effective poison is producing first-class results in the control of rats in sewers and should lead not only to a considerable reduction in the rat population in sewers but also to a reduction of surface infestations, if regular sewer treatments can be maintained.

747 complaints of rat and mice infestations were received during the year and some 3,888 visits were made by the department's workmen to the premises concerned.

PART 7—GENERAL

Public and Schools Swimming Baths.

104 samples of water from swimming baths were taken this year, made up of 70 samples from public baths and 34 from swimming baths in schools. This routine sampling revealed a number of unsatisfactory samples arising from defects in the filtration equipment. The defects were quickly remedied and further samples have been satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

It has been possible this year to carry out routine informal and formal sampling. Three formal samples were taken of nitrogenous gas liquor, a fertiliser by-product of the coal gas industry. All proved satisfactory on analysis. Several informal samples of other products proved to be incorrectly labelled and warning letters were sent in each case. One informal sample was deficient in constituents but formal follow up samples proved to be satisfactory. Consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food over methods and frequency of sampling have been held.

Pharmacy and Poisons Sampling.

Two formal samples were taken as a precautionary measure to check the constituents in certain proprietary substances, after licences were allowed to lapse; both proved satisfactory.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials.

Owing to the use of synthetic materials in the upholstery trade today, fewer materials within the scope of the Act are now used. Only one manufacturer in the Borough now uses traditional fillings. Two formal samples have been taken during the year and both of these passed the prescribed tests within the limits of variation. Visits to check the filling materials used are made.

Factories.

There are 842 factories in the departmental register compared with 827 yast year. Particulars of inspections are set out in Tables on pages 73 and 74.

These factories are subject to routine inspection by the Factory Inspector and the local authority are notified of any defects which it is their responsibility to ensure are remedied.

Supply of Dustbins.

The total of bins supplied under the Council's bin hire scheme is now 3,198. During the year 286 new bins or replacements were supplied at the request of owners or following the service of notices under the Public Health Act, 1936. 33 owners did, in fact, provide bins themselves when served with a notice.

Towards the end of the year the Public Works Committee was requested by the Health Committee to undertake the administration of the bin-hire scheme, in common with the remainder of the cleansing services of the Borough. The Public Works Committee agreed to accept this work. The new arrangement was to be brought into effect from the 1st January, 1966.

Drain Clearance Scheme.

The operation of the department's free drain clearance scheme has been very satisfactory. During the year 427 drainage complaints received from members of the public were dealt with promptly by the department's sewerman. When it was found that the drainage obstruction could not be removed by simple rodding the appropriate notices were served upon the owners concerned to permit the recovery of costs.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Applications were received from 11 persons for a licence to operate a business for selling pets; all were approved.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

The Walsall Corporation Act, 1954 and local byelaws provide for the registration of all Hairdressers and Barbers and their premises and on receipt of applications all premises are inspected. 154 premises are registered.

Caravan Sites.

There have been no applications for additional Caravan Site Licences during the year, but three of the existing site licences expired at the end of December, 1965. In one instance the site licence was extended only for a period of twelve months until December, 1966, because of housing development taking place in the vicinity of the site. The other two licences were renewed until December 1970.

The schedules of conditions attached to the re-issued site licences were amended to include added fire precautions recommended by the Chief Fire Officer.

One licensed caravan site was not used during the year and the owner was informed that improved amenities and conditions would be required if the site were again put into use. The licence for this site expires in December, 1966.

The total number of licensed sites in the Borough at the end of the year was 12, and numerous visits have been made during the year to check site conditions.

The removal of itinerant caravans from Corporation land now comes under the Public Works Department.

TABLE 4

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	820	34	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	842	34	4	—

TABLE 5

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) 	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) 	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) 	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) 	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) 	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient 	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective 	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes 	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) 	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL 	4	4	—	4	—

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises rec. a general insp. during the year
	Offices	58	280	88
	Retail shops	81	637	315
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	7	43	12
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	14	145	54
	Fuel storage depots	2	4	1
	TOTALS	162	1109	470

TABLE B NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

**TABLE
C**

ANALYSIS OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY
WORKPLACE

		Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
		Offices	2554
		Retail shops	3692
		Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	454
		Catering establishments open to the public	1098
		Canteens	41
		Fuel storage depots	43
		Total ...	7882
		Total Males ...	2756
		Total Females ...	5126

TABLE D EXEMPTIONS

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applica- tions refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employ- ees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption		M/c. Line No.
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)	

Part I—Space (Sec. 5(2))

1	Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	Retail shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Wholesale shops, ware/hs	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Catering estabs. open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6)

11	Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Retail shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Wholesale shops, ware/hs	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14	Catering estabs. open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15	Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applica- tions refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employ- ees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption		M/c. Line No.
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)	

Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)

21	Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	Retail shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	Wholesale shops, ware/hs	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
24	Catering estabs. open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
25	Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

Part IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)

31	Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
32	Retail shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
33	Wholesale shops, ware/hs	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
34	Catering estabs. open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
35	Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	35

TABLE E PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year.

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22	Nil
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No. of interim orders granted	Nil
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TABLE F INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	12
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	3
--	---

PART 8—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Date of proceedings	Act under which proceedings taken		Nature of contravention	Result of action taken
27.1.65	Public Health Act 1936.		Premises in state of disrepair.	Case withdrawn.
1.2.65	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.		Various contraventions under Food Hygiene (General) Regulations for shop premises.	Fined £60.
24.2.65	Public Health Act 1936.		Premises in state of disrepair.	Case withdrawn, work completed.
3.3.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Piece of glass in bottle of milk.	Fined £25.
23.7.65	Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Section 13.		Carrying meat in a vehicle along with a dog. Use of tobacco while handling open food.	Fined £5 on each charge.
23.7.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 113(3).		Piece of string in loaf of bread.	Fined £5.
26.7.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Sale of orange juice containing foreign matter.	Fined £15.
26.7.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Foreign particles in loaf of bread.	Fined £15.
26.7.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Sale of bottle of milk containing fragment of glass.	Fined £15
16.8.65	Public Health Act 1936. Section 83.		Dirty condition of premises.	Adjourned for medical report, 15.9.65 case withdrawn.
16.8.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 113(3).		Sale of Steak and Kidney Pie containing piece of material.	Fined £10.
27.9.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Sale of mouldy chicken.	Case dismissed.
4.10.65	Public Health Act 1936.		Failure to abate a nuisance.	Fined 2 gns. each charge—total 8 gns.
4.10.65	Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.		Sale of milk containing foreign matter on two occasions.	Fined £15 each case.
4.10.65	Public Health Act 1936.		Failure to abate a nuisance.	One month allowed to execute repairs.

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ended 31st December, 1965

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the School Health Service for the year 1965. During the year Dr. G. P. Evans resigned from his post as Deputy Principal School Medical Officer in June, and was replaced by Dr. H. A. H. Summers, who took up his duties in October. Dr. D. S. Chaudhuri was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer and commenced duty in May. Three locum Assistant Medical Officers were also employed on a sessional basis because of a further unfilled medical staff vacancy.

Despite the inadequacy of its existing clinical staff the Scheme for selective medical inspection of school children was introduced into Junior Schools with considerable success, the children affected being those within the 8-12 year age range. This new approach to the process of assessing the state of health of school children appeared to stimulate the interest of parents as a substantially larger proportion attended selective examinations than did routine inspections. It is to be hoped that the period of suspension of selective medical inspections, on account of the volume of clerical work involved in the absorption into the enlarged Walsall of parts of Willenhall, Darlaston and Wednesbury will not be so long as to cause more than a passing embarrassment to the proper development of the new method.

It is observed from a study of the report that while the total numbers of medical examinations carried out during 1965 were somewhat less than those for previous years, due to employment of the new selective methods, yet the proportion of children classified rather crudely as "unsatisfactory" showed a slight increase. It would be interesting to conjecture to what extent this relatively retrograde movement in General Physical Standards might have been influenced by the curiously misguided ideas of some parents that a cup of tea and sixpence constitutes a proper breakfast and a few cakes an adequate midday meal for a growing active schoolchild.

The proposal to change gradually from 8 year old to 6 year old children, with a follow-up at 10 years, in respect of conducting hearing tests is a wise one, since in this way children genuinely handicapped by severe or partial deafness can be detected right at the beginning of school life, and the most appropriate and advantageous educational methods applied from the very outset.

1—SCHOOL HEALTH WORK

Periodic Medical Examinations.

5,471 children were medically examined during 1965 and of these 5,450 were classified as 'satisfactory'. The sole alternative to this classification is 'unsatisfactory' and only 0.38 per cent. of children examined were placed in this category.

The system of selective medical inspections was successfully inaugurated in Junior Schools during 1965. The parents of all children in two age groups were asked to complete a questionnaire and their replies were studied by School Medical Officers in conjunction with the previous medical records of the children. In cases where the parents failed to complete the questionnaire, the children were automatically included for medical examination and a consultation between the School Medical Officer and the Headteacher of each school took place before the selection was completed.

At this stage, letters were sent to parents thanking them for their co-operation and inviting them to bring the children to the School Clinic should a need arise in any of 1,110 children where medical examination was not at present felt to be necessary. Letters to the parents of 1,852 children who were included in the selection gave appropriate appointments for medical examination.

Reduced numbers per session for examination were arranged, making a more detailed assessment by the Doctor possible and, whenever necessary, recommendation by the Doctors for further review in the Clinics were carefully recorded.

It is interesting to note that parental attendance at selective medical examinations averaged 83.1 per cent. compared with 75.7 per cent. for similar age groups at the routine inspections last year.

Experience has demonstrated that much more detailed work is involved in operating effectively the selective system of medical inspections, particularly from the clerical aspect, and it is likely that suspension for the year 1966 at least will prove to be necessary in the new enlarged County Borough during the period of assimilation and adjustment.

The following table of medical examinations carried out in 1965 shows a decrease in the number of children accompanied by parents at routine medical examinations in all age groups, even new entrants, compared with the previous year. This contrasts with the increase of 7.4 per cent. in children accompanied by parents at selective examinations.

Year of Birth		Percentage accompanied		Number examined
1960	Routine	89.5	—	638
1959	„	89.28	(93.62)	1,073
1958	„	86.81	(89.04)	273
1957	Selective	81.05	(89.95)	607
1956	„	82.56	(73.67)	258
1954	„	83.91	(75.85)	690
1953	„	82.15	(76.92)	297
1951	Routine	29.46	—	1,103
1950	„	22.37	(31.44)	532

(% for 1964 in brackets)

School Clinics.

The number of individual children attending the medical sessions was 1,630, a decrease of 38 in comparison with last year. This is a rather disappointing result since it had been hoped that detailed follow-up cases after the selective examinations in schools would bring the clinics into fuller use. Unfortunately not all parents were sufficiently interested to attend the clinics with their children.

There are six school clinics in the town, Bradford Street, Pinfold, Littleton Street, Beechdale, Coalpool and Mossley.

BRADFORD STREET CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	2 sessions weekly
Dressings	...	...	5 sessions weekly
Ophthalmic	...	...	2 sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	10 sessions weekly

PINFOLD CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	2 sessions weekly
Dressings	...	...	3 sessions weekly
Speech Therapy	...	...	1 session weekly
Dental	...	...	8 sessions weekly

LITTLETON STREET CLINIC.

Speech Therapy	...	...	2 sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	8 sessions weekly

BEECHDALE CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	1 session weekly
Dressings	...	...	1½ sessions weekly
Speech Therapy	...	...	1 session weekly
Child Guidance	...	...	1—2 sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	5 sessions weekly

COALPOOL CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	½ session weekly
Dressings	...	...	2 x ½ sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	9 sessions weekly

MOSSLEY CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	½ session weekly
Dressings	...	...	½ session weekly
Speech Therapy	...	...	1 session weekly

Nursing sessions at School Clinics were attended by 1,549 children who made 5,780 attendances. These sessions are complementary to medical ones in that medical recommendations regarding therapy are carried out and various conditions not requiring a medical opinion are dealt with by nurses in the first instance.

The examination of the hearing of all eight-year old children and children in other age groups whenever teachers expressed any doubt regarding the hearing was continued by pure-tone sweep audiometry during the year. Children failing the sweep test in school are further examined and tested by medical staff in clinic.

It is hoped, in 1966, to test the hearing of children at the age of six years with a further check at the age of ten years. This scheme will enable children who have a hearing defect to be given any help which may be required to enable them to obtain maximum educational benefit. The hearing tests for eight-year old children will gradually be eliminated.

2—HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

In January of this year, 211 children were on the registers of Special Schools, Day or Residential, for E.S.N. pupils and 121 children were attending Special Schools for other categories of handicapped, making a total of 332.

Four children were newly placed in schools for deaf or partially hearing, 20 in schools for physically handicapped, 8 in schools for delicate, 4 in schools for maladjusted, 27 in schools for educationally subnormal and 1 in a school for epileptics, making a total of 64.

At the end of the year one child was awaiting placement in a school for partially sighted and 35 in schools for educationally subnormal.

41 children were ascertained, during the year, as requiring admission to special schools for E.S.N. pupils and only 27 were placed. This represents a reversal of the position at the end of 1964 when placements had exceeded ascertainments and the waiting list reduced to 21. With a waiting list back to 35 and with one exception requiring Day Special School placement, the time-lapse before children can be admitted to the Castle school will be considerably lengthened. It is also anticipated that in the new enlarged County Borough of Walsall the waiting list will be further lengthened.

Reedwood Park Day Special School for the Physically Handicapped and Delicate has commenced limited courses in Commercial subjects for girls and Woodwork for boys, which will be expanded when the new replacement school comes into being. The Headmaster, Mr. G. H. Rees, has also managed, in a school designed for 60, to accommodate 69 pupils making possible the admission of all children requiring placement in these categories.

(a) School Placement.

The following table shows the number of handicapped children who were in attendance at special schools (day and residential) in January, 1966:—

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Royal Institute for the Blind, Birmingham	—	1	1
Exhall Grange, Warwickshire ...	1	—	1
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury	1	—	1
Priestley Smith Day School, Birmingham	2	3	5
Overley Hall Nursery School, Shrewsbury	1	—	1

DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING.

Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	—	1	1
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	5	2	7
The Mount Deaf School, Stoke-on-Trent	—	1	1
Rangemore Hall, Needwood ...	1	1	2
Braidwood Day School, Birmingham ...	7	1	8
Keedwood Park Day School, Walsall	1	—	1

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE.

Penhurst, Chipping Norton ...	1	—	1
Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough ...	1	—	1
Ian Tetley, Harrowgate ...	1	—	1
Ingfield Manor, Sussex ...	—	1	1
Kingswood, Albrighton ...	—	4	4
Uplands, Hereford ...	1	—	1
Carlson House Day School, Birmingham	1	—	1
Reedwood Park Day School, Walsall ...	33	36	69

EPILEPTIC.

Collhurst House, Warford ...	—	1	1
Maghull Homes for Epileptics ...	1	—	1

MALADJUSTED.

Shenstone Lodge, Shenstone ...	1	1	2
St. Hilliards, Mickleton Manor ...	1	—	1
Whittington Grange, Nr. Lichfield ...	8	—	8

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL.

Beacon School, Lichfield ...	33	—	33
St. Francis School, Monyhull ...	—	8	8
Townhill Park, Southampton ...	—	1	1
Wavedon House, Nr. Bletchley ...	—	3	3
Town Thorns, Coventry ...	—	2	2
The Castle Day School ...	84	77	161
Mob Lane Day School, Pelsall ...	1	—	1
Fitzwarren Day School, Tipton ...	1	—	1
Loxley Hall, Staffs. ...	1	—	1

(b) Speech Therapy.

It was not found possible during the year to obtain the services of an additional full-time Speech Therapist, and as a result, it was found necessary to curtail considerably work in schools. However, the remaining Speech Therapist, Mrs. B. J. Cooper, treated the maximum possible number of children in the clinics. Further efforts to recruit staff will be made during the early summer of 1966 when students will be approaching the end of their Speech Therapy Courses in College.

During 1965 some 220 children received therapy, compared with 308 in the previous year when there were two Speech Therapists on the staff. 119 children commenced treatment during the year and 116 were discharged, although in a few cases therapy was incomplete through failing to attend classes regularly.

In respect of all the children treated during the year, 172 exhibited dyslalia, 20 had a stammer, 2 a cleft palate and 26 were classified as possessing miscellaneous defects.

(c) Child Guidance

43 children received treatment during 1965 at the Child Guidance Clinics under our arrangements with West Bromwich Local Education Authority. The children attended the Beechdale Clinic, Walsall on Thursday and Saturday mornings or the Child Guidance Centre in West Bromwich.

The opening in September 1965 of the new Whittington Grange School for maladjusted boys of senior age has greatly eased the problem of placement. The West Bromwich Authority was most helpful in admitting eight Walsall boys, four being new placements and four transferred from the Shenstone Lodge School for boys of junior age.

The future of the Child Guidance Clinic is a little uncertain. Whilst it is hoped to expand the service by the appointment of additional staff this may not prove to be possible, and with enlarged areas the West Bromwich Authority may no longer find it possible to maintain the joint arrangement.

3—PUPILS EXAMINED

Heights and Weights

The following table shows the average heights and weights of pupils medically examined during 1965.

	Number		Height, ins.		Weight, lbs.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Children born in 1960	308	330	42.3	42.6	44.2	43.6
„ „ „ 1959	540	553	45.1	43.8	45.6	43.9
„ „ „ 1958	155	118	45.4	46.0	46.8	47.6
„ „ „ 1957	331	276	46.8	47.2	58.3	55.8
„ „ „ 1956	152	106	48.8	46.1	60.1	59.8
„ „ „ 1954	337	353	54.5	55.7	79.0	82.1
„ „ „ 1953	128	169	56.2	55.8	81.2	82.0
„ „ „ 1951	570	533	62.8	62.1	110.6	112.8
„ „ „ 1950	249	283	63.9	62.1	118.0	115.3

4—THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

The School Nurses have continued to carry out all forms of treatment at the Clinics and school children made a total of 5,780 attendances.

The School Nurses assisted the Doctors at medical inspections and followed-up whenever necessary by home visiting. During the year a total of 967 domiciliary visits were made.

Work in schools was maintained and included Heaf testing, vision and hygiene surveys, and also audiometric sweep testing.

During the year 2,566 children were included in the audiometric sweep tests and, of this number, 96 who failed the sweep test were re-tested at the Clinics by the School Doctors. The parents of an additional 18 children, though interviewed in their own homes, could not be persuaded to bring their children to the Clinics for further hearing tests. Of the 96 children who attended the Clinics, 27 were referred to E.N.T. Consultants, 46 remain under observation by the School Doctors and 23 were discharged.

5—UNCLEANLINESS

Though properly a part of the work of the nursing staff, the problem of uncleanliness is of sufficient importance to merit a separate description.

The policy of concentrated effort by weekly visiting of schools where the need is greatest for the supervision of groups of children has been pursued with good effect.

A total number of 61,343 individual examinations were made during the year and the number of children found to be infested was 1,584. The total number found to be infested in 1964 was 1,610 and in 1963, 1,698. Though the position is not yet regarded as satisfactory there would at least appear to be a slow but encouraging improvement.

Of the 1,584 children found to be unclean in 1965, 89 were infested with lice, 827 were found to have nits on more than one occasion and 668 were found only once during the year to have nits, in many of which cases the infestation was very slight.

The improvement is attributed to the continued provision of special shampoo, free of charge, for the use of whole families whenever necessary and the distribution of DDT Head Lotion as a preventative to all children willing to use it.

The work in schools was followed up by 705 domiciliary visits, giving advice and assisting with cleansing. Children voluntarily attended Clinics for cleansing when requested to do so, and in no case was it found necessary to issue a Compulsory Cleansing Order.

The number of children treated for scabies was 66 compared with 97 in the previous year, when the total was exceptionally large. Altogether 143 attendances were made for the purpose.

6—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria—No cases of diphtheria occurred in Walsall during the year, the last notification having been received ten years ago.

2,641 children under the age of 16 years were immunised against the disease. 1,620 children received a reinforcing or “booster” injection. The good response to the practice of immunisation in schools has been maintained.

Scarlet Fever—There were 89 cases of scarlet fever among school children, as compared with 40 in 1964. No deaths were recorded.

Measles—362 school children were notified as suffering from measles, as compared with 408 in 1964, but there were no deaths.

Tuberculosis—4 cases of respiratory tuberculosis in children of school age were notified during the year.

Other Diseases—There were 18 cases of whooping cough, 1 of primary pneumonia and 3 of dysentery.

7—SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

(a) No. of Secondary Schools	16
County Schools	11
Voluntary Schools	5
(b) No. of Primary Schools	50
County Schools	38
Voluntary Schools	12
(c) Nursery Schools	3
(d) Reedswood Park Day Special School for 60 pupils.	
(e) Beacon Residential School for 80 Educationally Subnormal Boys.	
(f) The Castle Day Special School for 160 Educationally Subnormal Pupils.	

8—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

My thanks are due to Mr. A. Gibbon, Organiser of Physical Education, for the following report on Physical Education in Schools:—

“This year is one that has seen exciting developments at a National level, which are already influencing school physical education and will do so to a far greater extent in the next few years. Probably the most important has been the formation of a National Sports Council and Regional Sports Councils which, among other things, help to co-ordinate the planning of sporting facilities and support the Joint Circular of the Departments of Housing and Education, which called for joint usage of existing facilities in schools and the planning of further recreational facilities with the whole community in mind. The time is coming when physical education facilities in schools will be accepted as belonging to the whole community and they will be

designed and built for this purpose. With increasing leisure time and increased wealth there is an increasing demand for leisure facilities particularly in urban areas like Walsall, and the provision of such facilities is essential for the physical and mental wealth of people in an urban society.

The growth of outdoor pursuits which began in 1964 has been encouragingly steady. Canoeing has been one of the few outdoor activities which can be pursued locally and courses have been held for pupils, teachers and youth leaders to encourage this most worthwhile sport. Many schools are building their own canoes from kits provided by the Authority. Other outdoor activities have also been developed during the year and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme has again been a focus and a stimulus for these activities. An outdoor pursuit centre in an area such as the Peak District or North Wales or some other similar area is now needed urgently if this encouraging growth in outdoor pursuits is to continue.

At secondary level the widening of the physical education programme beyond the limits of traditional activities such as the National Games and Gymnastics is continuing and schools have included such activities as canoeing, archery, horse riding and fencing in their physical education programme. There is a need now for specialist teachers of such activities—not necessarily qualified teachers, but teachers who are qualified in their own sport—who can work in schools coaching their own particular sport. One of the major aims of the physical education programme should be to give every child the opportunity to experience a changed variety of recreational activities before he leaves school and the physical education specialist can not possibly cover this changed range of activities on his own.

At primary level every opportunity is being given to teachers to follow modern trends in the teaching of physical education and courses have been held in educational gymnastics, folk dancing, modern dancing, swimming and minor games. All of these courses have been well supported by the teachers of Walsall and the results can already be seen in the work in schools. The importance of physical education in the primary school cannot be stressed too much as it has a vital part to play in creating an environment which ensures normal growth and development—mental and emotional as well as physical. The extent to which boys and girls can take advantage of the wide physical education programme of the secondary schools is determined by the foundation which is laid during the important stage of life which is covered by the primary school.

There has been an emphasis during the year on teaching swimming to young children in junior and infant schools and this is illustrated in a remarkable increase in the number of swimmers in these schools. A plan for the provision of teaching pools for children between 6 and 9 years of age has been accepted by the Authority

and it is hoped that the first one will be built in 1966. The newly appointed swimming instructor has been used to take special classes for non-swimmers during the school holidays as well as during term time. This scheme has met with widespread approval and has also helped to diminish the ranks of the young non-swimmers, the most accident prone section of the community.

To sum up it can be said that considerable progress has been made during 1965 in the development of a physical education programme in all schools which is relevant to the needs of modern life and if this good work is to benefit the boys and girls at school now, then they must have similar opportunities and facilities for their recreation when they leave school and have considerable leisure time."

9—PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mr. G. Cass, School Meals Organiser, has been good enough to supply a report on this subject:—

Statistics.

		1963-64		1964-65
No. of Paid Meals	...	1,244,141	...	1,377,133
No. of Staff Meals	...	107,346	...	117,775
No. of Free Meals	...	174,399	...	140,467
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		1,525,886		1,635,375
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Number of one-third pint bottles of milk provided on a typical day in September 1965:—

Maintained Schools	...	15,110 (80% of children's attendance)
Independent Schools	...	385 (93% of children's attendance)

Milk in Schools and Food Supplies.

A new contractor has been supplying milk in one-third bottles to schools since April 1965. There has been a marked improvement in the quality, and delivery of all the food supplies has proved satisfactory.

The demand for school meals is increasing steadily. The production of meals exceeded the cooking capacity of most kitchens. Some establishments are working well over capacity. In some cases the situation will be solved as new schools with kitchens attached are built. A new kitchen is planned for one of the older schools.

The staffing situation is giving rise to some concern. It is deteriorating and getting more and more difficult to obtain the services of general assistants and skilled staff. Up to date all children requiring meals have been provided for but if there is no improvement in the staffing situation some consideration will have to be given to limiting the number of children taking meals. Credit is due to the depleted staffs of kitchens for their splendid efforts in maintaining the service. Most of them are married women with families and one wonders how they manage to keep up with their employment and then return home to face their domestic tasks and family needs.

Progress has been maintained regarding Further Education Courses. Three supervisors are sitting for the 151 City and Guilds Catering Certificate in July and seven more employees are attending Courses in preparation for the 147 City and Guilds Catering Course.

Progress has also been maintained regarding improvements to existing establishments and the supply of new equipment and furniture. The following improvements have been carried out—

Busill Jones and W. R. Wheway, kitchens remodelled and provision of stainless steel wash-up and sterilizing units.

R. C. Thomas, new lighting and dining room floor, dining furniture and hot water system.

Queen Mary's High School, remodelling of the kitchen, provision of additional dining accommodation and new dining furniture.

Wolverhampton Road, improved lighting.

Delves Infants, renewal of the heating system in the dining hall.

Two new kitchens were opened during the year at Frank F. Harrison and Blue Coat C.E. Secondary School.

Health Inspectors have carried out periodic inspections of kitchens. Every effort is made to carry out the recommendations within the financial limitations of the service. The above officers have been most helpful."

10—BEACON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

I thank Mr. R. W. Peat, Headmaster of the Beacon Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Children, for the report on the work of the school in 1965:—

"During the year there were 14 admissions to the school, 4 of whom came from Walsall. Of the boys who left during 1965, 11 had reached the age limit, transferrals were as follows:—2 to Secondary Modern School, 1 to a Special School in his own Authority, 2 transferred to Training Centres and 1 transferred to a hospital school for epileptics.

The pattern of the Age Range and the I.Q. range remains fairly stable:—

AGE RANGE.

7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16+
2	3	3	7	10	16	13	10	13	3

I.Q. RANGE.

50-59	60-69	70-79	80-90
10	24	36	10

It is perhaps worth noting that in nine of the ten cases with an I.Q. of 80 or over, there is a problem of maladjustment and very poor home background—indeed, five of these boys are committed to the care of their Children's Committees.

The secondary handicap, which has been mentioned in previous reports, still appears to be a noticeable characteristic of the E.S.N. child in the residential school. Details of handicaps present are as follows:—

Physical Handicap ...	...	...	10
Eneuretics ...	...	...	14
Eye Defects ...	...	...	15
Epileptics ...	...	...	3
Speech Defects ...	...	...	20
Aural Defects ...	...	...	5

Most of these figures have remained fairly constant and it is to be regretted that there seems little likelihood of obtaining specialist speech therapy for those boys with this additional handicap.

Again, the figures given above do not include the comparatively high number of boys who display severely maladjusted behaviour—there being over thirty of these boys present in the school. This would seem to be an indication of the problem of placement for maladjusted boys who come within the I.Q. range 70-90. It may also be relevant to mention that 27 out of the 80 boys in the school are in the care of a Children's Committee.

The problems of the present system of boys leaving school only twice a year are apparent, although at present the employment situation in the Midlands is such that it has fortunately been possible to find jobs for most of the school leavers. There are indications of a rise in the number of applications by parents for the early release of their children from school.

The small remedial groups in the basic subjects for the severely retarded have been continued and the results of the highly individualised treatment are showing the value of this work.

During the year the part-time School Medical Officer made 40 visits to the school and treated several cases on each occasion.

In addition, medical attention was given as detailed below:—

	No. of Cases treated	No. of visits
Treatment at Dental Clinic ...	36	129
Treatment at Eye Clinic ...	26	26
Admissions to Hospital for treatment	5	—

In addition to the individual treatments given above (and many other visits to hospitals and clinics for consultations, E.E.G's, audiometric tests, etc.) the regular, annual full medical and dental inspections were carried out and the systematic immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis was continued.

Apart from occasional outbreaks of tonsillitis there have been no epidemics during the past year and it has therefore been possible to hold the usual annual activities. The high standard of health and welfare of the boys has been well maintained and thanks are due to all those who have worked to make this possible."

11—SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mrs. I. M. Millar, L.D.S. has supplied this description of the work of the School Dental Service:—

"We began the year with the equivalent of 4 full-time dental surgeons, but we lost 2 dental surgeons to more lucrative positions before Easter and then one of our full-time dental surgeons, Mrs. Mercer, left us in July but intends to return in January—but only on a part-time basis. However, we have managed with part-time dental surgeons to keep the average of 3.7 dental surgeons over the year.

We have maintained our output of work, but I had hoped when we opened the new clinics that our staffing position in permanent dental surgeons would improve, but I am afraid that some of the surrounding boroughs and counties can offer greater incentives than can Walsall.

This year we have taken on 119 new orthodontic cases and fitted 111 appliances—27 cases have been completed and we have referred only 4 cases to the Hospital Consultant Orthodontist.

We have inspected 11,299 children—251 being emergency cases—1,039 permanent and 4,190 temporary teeth being extracted and 1,787 general anæsthetics administered. 6,897 fillings in permanent and 1,692 fillings in temporary teeth were carried out and 8 children supplied with part dentures.

I would like to thank all dental staff for their work and co-operation."

For their co-operation during 1965 I wish to thank the Education Committee, the Director of Education and his staff and the head teachers of Walsall schools. To the doctors, nurses and administrative staff of the Service my renewed thanks are due for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS ROSS,

Principal School Medical Officer.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1965

PART 1

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups (Year of Birth)	Number of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960 and later	638	638	100.00	—	—
1959	1,073	1,071	99.81	2	0.19
1953	2,125	2,106	99.10	19	0.90
1951	1,103	1,103	100.00	—	—
1950 and earlier	532	532	100.00	—	—
Total ...	5,471	5,450	99.62	21	0.38

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (Year of Birth)	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint)	For any other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960 and later	17	22	37
1959	25	43	64
1953	133	140	257
1951	61	14	71
1950 and earlier	25	12	35
Total ...	261	231	464

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2,326
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1,125
			Total	...
				<u>3,451</u>

C. INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	61,343
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested			1,584
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	...	...	...

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING
THE YEAR.

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Others		Total	
	Entrants		Leavers					
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	12	47	6	28	18	38	36	113
Eyes—a. Vision ...	51	54	56	110	124	91	231	255
b. Squint ...	10	42	—	10	11	19	21	71
c. Other ...	1	5	—	1	1	10	2	16
Ears—a. Hearing ...	—	23	—	5	7	29	7	57
b. Otitis Media	6	18	2	4	2	43	10	65
c. Other ...	3	11	—	3	2	13	5	27
Nose and Throat ...	25	324	12	98	57	221	94	643
Speech	12	26	—	7	2	15	14	48
Lymphatic Glands ...	—	144	—	1	2	39	2	184
Heart	1	13	—	12	—	31	1	56
Lungs	1	88	1	13	1	65	3	166
Developmental—								
a. Hernia ...	2	6	—	—	2	2	4	8
b. Other ...	1	19	4	20	3	43	8	82
Orthopædic—								
a. Posture ...	—	2	—	11	2	19	2	32
b. Feet ...	1	12	—	3	3	22	4	37
c. Other ...	1	10	—	23	7	30	8	63
Nervous System—								
a. Epilepsy ...	—	5	—	6	—	9	—	20
b. Other ...	1	18	—	1	—	20	1	39
Psychological—								
a. Development	1	12	—	—	2	19	3	31
b. Stability ...	—	38	—	2	5	47	5	87
Abdomen	—	2	—	4	1	14	1	20
Other	5	10	3	7	3	27	11	44

B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	234	12
Eyes—a. Vision ...	63	42
b. Squint ...	11	15
c. Other ...	48	—
Ears—a. Hearing ...	32	5
b. Otitis Media	12	5
c. Other ...	37	—
Nose and Throat ...	115	53
Speech	5	9
Lymphatic Glands ...	5	12
Heart	8	5
Lungs	57	13
Developmental—		
a. Hernia ...	2	2
b. Other ...	28	18
Orthopædic—		
a. Posture ...	6	7
b. Feet ...	41	4
c. Other ...	80	13
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy ...	6	8
b. Other ...	25	8
Psychological—		
a. Development	19	9
b. Stability ...	47	9
Abdomen	24	3
Other	253	10

PART III

TREATMENT TABLES

A. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	48
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	941
Total ...	989
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	650

B. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	25
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	372
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	120
Received other forms of treatment	—
Total ...	517

Total number of pupils in Schools who are known
to have been provided with hearing aids:—

(a) In 1965	6
(b) In previous years	18

C. ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or Out-patient Departments	162
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total ...	162

D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(excluding Uncleanliness for which see Part I, C.)

	No. of cases known to have been treated					
Ringworm--						
(i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	66
Impetigo	156
Other skin diseases	431
						<hr/>
Total	...					653
						<hr/>

E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	No. of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	43

F. SPEECH THERAPY.

	No. of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	220

G. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with	
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,183
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements		140
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	909
		<hr/>
Total	...	2,232
		<hr/>

PART IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	11,299
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8,261
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8,217
Number reinspected at School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	155
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	78
Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	10,867
Half days devoted to:—						
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	62
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1,459
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	————— 1,521
Fillings:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	6,897
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,692
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	————— 8,589
No. of Teeth filled:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	5,461
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	————— 6,836
Extractions:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,039
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	4,190
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	————— 5,229
Administration of general anæsthetics for						
extraction						1,787
No. of half days devoted to the administration of general anæsthetics by—						
Dentists	...	...	...	...	...	0
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	4 per week
No. of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of pupils x-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	92
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	...	494
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	...	36
No. of teeth root filled	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inlays	...	...	...	...	...	—
Crowns	...	...	...	...	...	8
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	1,810

Orthodontics.

Cases remaining from previous year ...	...	...	...	240
New cases commenced during year ...	...	...	...	119
Cases completed during year ...	...	...	...	27
Cases discontinued during year ...	...	...	...	10
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	...	...	...	111
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	...	...	...	4

